

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
NEW YORK CITY.
DECEMBER 28, 1915

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH ANNUAL CON-
VENTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, DECEM-
BER 28, 1915.

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1916.

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Fifth District, Professor G. A. Goodenough, University of Illinois.
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Seventh District, Mr. B. G. Owen, University of Oklahoma.
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 International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass., L. L. Doggett, Ph. D., President.
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 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Abram W. Harris, Sc. D., LL. D., President.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, Rev. Henry C. King, D. D., President.
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, William O. Thompson, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, Rev. Herbert Welch, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., Wm. J. Kerr, D. Sc., President.
 Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., Edwin E. Sparks, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., John G. Hibben, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
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 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Edgar O. Lovett, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
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 United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Colonel Clarence P. Townsley, U. S. A., Superintendent.
 University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, Parke R. Kolbe, Ph. D., President.
 University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., J. C. Futrall, M. A., President.
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Harry P. Judson, LL. D., President.
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Col., Livingston Farrand, M. A., M. D., President.
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., David C. Barrow, A. M., President.
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., Edmund J. James, LL. D., President.
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 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., George E. Vincent, LL. D., President.
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., Albert R. Hill, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Samuel Avery, Ph. D., Chancellor.
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Edward K. Graham, LL. D., President.
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., Stratton D. Brooks, LL. D., President.
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Edgar F. Smith, Ph. D., Provost.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., Samuel B. McCormick, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D., President.
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 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., Brown Ayres, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 University of Texas, Austin, Tex., W. J. Battle, Ph. D., Acting President.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., Edwin A. Alderman, D. C. L., LL. D., President.
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Charles R. Van Hise, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa., George L. Omwake, Ph. D., President.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Kirkland, Ph. D., D. C. L., LL. D., Chancellor.
 Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., Frederick W. Hinitt, Ph. D., D. D., President.
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Henry L. Smith, Ph. D., President.
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., William Arnold Shanklin, L. H. D., LL. D., President.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., Charles Freeman, Ph. D., Dean.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Frank B. Trotter, Acting President.

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL. D., President.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Arthur T. Hadley, LL. D., President.

JOINT MEMBERS.

The Kansas College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Kansas Normal College.	Ottawa University.
Washburn College.	Friends' University.
Fairmount College.	McPherson College.
College of Emporia.	Cooper College.
Bethany College.	Kansas Wesleyan University.
Southwestern College.	Hays Normal College.
St. Mary's College.	Midland College.
Baker University.	Bethel College.
State Manual Training School.	

The Iowa Athletic Conference, comprising:

Coe College.	Leander Clark College.
Cornell College.	Simpson College.
Grinnell College.	Penn College.
Highland Park College.	Des Moines College.
Iowa Wesleyan University.	Parsons College.

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of Colorado.	Utah University.
Colorado State School of Mines.	Utah Agricultural College.
Colorado College.	Colorado State Agricultural College.
Denver University.	

The Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Bradley Polytechnic Institute.	McKendree College.
State Normal University.	Carthage College.
Hedding College.	Eastern Illinois State Normal University.
Eureka College.	Augustana College.
Illinois College.	Southern Illinois State Normal University.
Lincoln College.	Blackburn College.
Lombard College.	Western Illinois State Normal University.
James Millikin University.	
Illinois Wesleyan University.	
William and Vashti College.	
Shurtleff College.	

The Southwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of Texas.	Rice Institute.
University of Oklahoma.	Southwestern University.
University of Arkansas.	A. & M. College of Texas.
Baylor University.	A. & M. College of Oklahoma.

The Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference, comprising:

University of Washington.	University of Oregon.
Oregon Agricultural College.	University of Idaho.
Washington State College.	Whitman College.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Hartford Public High School, Hartford, Conn.	Education, Battle Creek, Mich.
Lawrenceville School, Law- renceville, N. J.	Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.	Phillips Exeter Academy, Exe- ter, N. H.
Normal School of Physical	U. S. Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met, pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, at Hotel Astor, New York, Tuesday, December 28, 1915, at 10.30 a.m., President Briggs in the chair.

The proceedings of the last convention having been issued in printed form, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The secretary stated that, instead of a roll call, slips would be distributed on which those present should record their names. The record thus obtained of those in attendance is as follows:

I. Accredited delegates representing:

1. Active members:

Mr. Waldo Adler, University of the South.
 Mr. G. E. Allott, Mount Union College.
 Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford College.
 Director P. G. Bartelme, University of Michigan.
 Professor Herbert H. Beck, Franklin and Marshall College.
 Dean Louis Bevier, Rutgers College.
 Professor S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College.
 Director L. C. Boles, College of Wooster.
 Professor C. E. Bolser, Dartmouth College.
 Professor C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri.
 Dean LeBaron R. Briggs, Harvard University.
 Director F. H. Cann, New York University.
 Director Daniel Chase, Connecticut Agricultural College.
 Professor Robert N. Corwin, Yale University.
 Director Forrest E. Craver, Dickinson College.
 Director L. J. Cooke, University of Minnesota.
 Director Wilmer G. Crowell, Lafayette College.
 Professor E. B. Delabarre, Brown University.
 Director Frederick W. Dixon, Ohio Wesleyan University.
 Professor George W. Ehler, University of Wisconsin.
 Professor H. E. Ford, Washington and Jefferson College.
 Professor Arthur W. Goodspeed, University of Pennsylvania.
 Dean John L. Griffith, Drake University.
 Professor W. R. Halliday, Stevens Institute of Technology.
 Rev. Dr. Patrick J. Healy, The Catholic University of America.
 Director Curry S. Hicks, Massachusetts Agricultural College.
 Director George A. Huff, University of Illinois.
 Director C. J. Hunt, Carleton College.
 Dr. E. C. Huntington, Colgate University.
 Professor W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia.
 Director Walter J. Livingston, Denison University.
 Professor W. C. Lowe, Syracuse University.
 Director William J. McAvoy, Delaware College.
 Mr. J. H. McCulloch, Carnegie Institute of Technology.
 Dr. J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College.
 Professor W. T. Mather, University of Texas.
 Professor George L. Meylan, Columbia University.

Director Charles S. Miller, University of Pittsburgh.
 Professor John A. Miller, Swarthmore College.
 Professor Thomas F. Moran, Purdue University.
 Professor E. W. Murray, University of Kansas.
 Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.
 Professor Howard Opdyke, Union University.
 Director Lewis Omer, Northwestern University.
 Mr. Ben G. Owen, University of Oklahoma.
 Professor Paul F. Peck, Grinnell College.
 Professor Paul C. Phillips, Amherst College.
 Director R. D. Purinton, Bates College.
 Professor Joseph E. Raycroft, Princeton University.
 Director Guy E. Reed, University of Nebraska.
 Professor H. R. Reiter, Lehigh University.
 Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.
 Professor C. W. Savage, Oberlin College.
 Mr. K. D. Smith, University of Akron.
 Mr. R. H. Smith, Pennsylvania State College.
 Director E. J. Stewart, Oregon Agricultural College.
 Dr. Thomas A. Storey, College of the City of New York.
 Dr. E. von den Steinen, Western Reserve University.
 Dr. F. N. Whittier, Bowdoin College.
 Professor Henry D. Wild, Williams College.
 Mr. Charles T. Woollen, University of North Carolina.
 Dean Frank G. Wren, Tufts College.
 Professor E. N. Zern, West Virginia University.

2. Joint members:

Professor Gustaf Lund, Kansas College Athletic Conference.
 Professor W. T. Mather, Southwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.
 Mr. William McAndrew, Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association.
 Professor S. L. Macdonald, Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference.
 Professor Paul F. Peck, Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.
 Director E. G. Stewart, Pacific Northwest Conference.

3. Associate members:

Mr. L. W. Allen, Hartford High School.
 Commandant Milton F. Davis, New York Military Academy.
 Director P. S. Page, Phillips Academy, Andover.
 Principal Lewis Perry, Phillips Exeter Academy.
 Director Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School.

II. Visiting delegates representing:

1. Active members:

Professor G. B. Affleck, International Y. M. C. A. College.
 Dean Gardner C. Anthony, Tufts College.
 Director Frank Castleman, Ohio State University.
 Mr. Oliver F. Cutts, Purdue University.
 Mr. G. Herbert Daley, Union University.
 Professor E. Esquerré, Carnegie Institute of Technology.
 Professor Edwin Fauver, Princeton University.
 Mr. Harry A. Fisher, Columbia University.
 Mr. Austin B. Fletcher, President of the Board of Trustees, Tufts College.
 Mr. W. F. Garcelon, Bates College.

President H. A. Garfield, Williams College.
 Mr. J. R. Gearhart, Carnegie Institute of Technology.
 Director William H. Geer, Carleton College.
 Mr. Harold M. Gore, Massachusetts Agricultural College.
 Mr. F. P. Graham, University of North Carolina.
 Mr. Herbert Holton, College of the City of New York.
 Dean E. V. Howell, University of North Carolina.
 Professor Albert Lefevre, University of Virginia.
 Dean Edward M. Lewis, Massachusetts Agricultural College.
 Professor F. W. Luchring, Princeton University.
 Mr. Leigh Lynch, Brown University.
 Dean Howard McClenahan, Princeton University.
 Mr. Wilson S. McDermott, Washington and Jefferson College.
 Mr. Lionel B. McKenzie, College of the City of New York.
 Mr. Charles H. Mapes, Columbia University.
 Mr. Allison W. Marsh, Ohio State University.
 Professor Carroll L. Maxcy, Williams College.
 Director Eugene LeRoy Mercer, Swarthmore College.
 Mr. Sol Metzger, West Virginia University.
 Mr. Charles C. Miller, Swarthmore College.
 Mr. Fred W. Moore, Harvard University.
 Dean A. H. Patterson, University of North Carolina.
 Mr. Horace G. Pender, Dartmouth College.
 Mr. Louis C. Schroeder, International Y. M. C. A. College.
 Mr. Joseph H. Thompson, University of Pittsburgh.
 Professor John W. Wilce, Ohio State University.
 Dr. Henry L. Williams, University of Minnesota.
 Professor Winter L. Wilson, Lehigh University.
 Mr. R. C. Zuppke, University of Illinois.

2. Associate member.

Mr. Charles Harlow Raymond, Lawrenceville School.

3. Local associations:

Professor S. W. Beyer, Missouri Valley Conference.
 Mr. Norton H. Crow, Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.
 Professor T. F. Moran, Chicago Intercollegiate Conference.

4. Non-members:

Professor F. G. Beyermann, Ohio State Normal College.
 Mr. W. P. Bowen, Michigan State Normal College.
 Director John A. Davis, Pratt Institute.
 Director Franklin C. Fette, Wellesley College.
 Mr. Martin I. Foss, Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A.
 Professor Isao Kani, Tokio Higher Normal School.
 Mr. G. Ervin Kent, Cornell University.
 Mr. E. A. McDermont, Occidental College.
 Mr. R. Lindley Murray, Leland Stanford, Jr., University.
 Mr. Stanley L. Robinson, University of Vermont.
 Professor P. B. Samson, Michigan State Normal College.
 Mr. Clarence J. Smith, Cornell College.
 Director Archie J. Stearns, Greenpoint Branch Y. M. C. A.
 Mr. A. W. Stephens, University of Maine.
 Professor H. C. Swan, Trinity College.
 President Paul H. Willis, Morris Harvey College.
 Mr. Albert H. Wilson, Mount Union College.

The following papers were then presented:

The presidential address, by Dean Briggs. (See page 45.)

"Schedule-Making and Institutional Responsibility," Professor Albert Lefevre, University of Virginia. (See page 47.)

"College Ideals and Athletics," Professor Robert N. Corwin, Yale University. (See page 51.)

"Athletic Standards," Dean Howard McClenahan, Princeton University. (See page 57.)

"Athletics for All," President Harry A. Garfield, Williams College. (See page 61.)

The president appointed as a Committee on Credentials, Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University, secretary, and Professor H. E. Ford, Washington and Jefferson College; and as a Nominating Committee the following: Professor T. F. Moran, Purdue University; Professor E. B. Delabarre, Brown University; Professor A. W. Goodspeed, University of Pennsylvania; Professor Albert Lefevre, University of Virginia; Professor E. W. Murray, University of Kansas; and Mr. Ben G. Owen, University of Oklahoma.

The convention took a recess at 12.15 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association reassembled at 2 p.m.

The following reports were presented:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The secretary reported that the Executive Committee recommended the election to membership of the following institutions:

Active members:

Yale University.
The University of Oklahoma.
The Catholic University of America.
The University of Michigan.
Oregon State Agricultural College.
College of Wooster.

Joint members:

The Southwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, including the Universities of Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, Baylor University, Rice Institute, Southwestern University, and the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges of Texas and Oklahoma.

The Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference, including the University of Washington, Oregon Agricultural College, Washington State College, the Universities of Oregon and Idaho, Whitman College.

The Association elected these institutions to membership. The following were elected to joint membership upon payment of the dues:

The Southern California Intercollegiate Conference, and the Athletic Conference of the Southern State Universities.

The total membership of the Association is now as follows:

Members	87
Joint members	66
Associate members	7
Total	160

TREASURER'S REPORT.

An abstract of the treasurer's report showed a balance on hand at the beginning of the year 1915 of \$423.04, receipts during the year from members of \$2088.50, and a contribution of \$8 from the Ohio Conference Basket Ball Association, making the total receipts \$2519.54. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$1709.24. Full details will be found in the report of the treasurer, page 86. The balance on hand at the beginning of the year 1916 is \$810.30.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS.

District reports were made by the several representatives, as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR F. N. WHITTIER, BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

The New England Conference comprises 22 colleges, 12 of which belong to the N. C. A. A. At the Boston meeting held last May, which was presided over by President W. F. Garcelon of Harvard, there were 28 delegates representing 19 colleges.

President Garcelon has undertaken to publish a list of everything needed for a track meet. This will include the necessary officials and list of all materials from a finish tape to jumping standards. This list will be distributed by the Conference to colleges and preparatory schools throughout New England. We hope by this means to make track meets more interesting by lessening the number of vexatious delays.

At the May meeting the Conference discussed the following subjects:

The Undergraduates' Place in the Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics.
Changes and Reforms in Basket Ball.

What, if anything, is being done to limit the Influence of the Baseball Coach during a Game.

What is being done to limit Pre-College Training in Football.
Economy in the Administration of Athletics.

Reports from Brown and Amherst showed the success of their plan for the undergraduate management of athletics. This plan was devised by Dean Meiklejohn of Brown, now President Meiklejohn of Amherst. This plan gives the active work of management to student managers under the supervision of the Department of Physical Education.

Changes and reforms in basket ball were explained to the Conference by Messrs. Ralph Morgan, of Pennsylvania, and Oswald Tower, editor of the rule book.

The Conference discussed briefly the advisability of keeping the baseball coach off the bench. It was the general opinion of the Conference that this was a desirable reform, but that it was a question whether at the present time it would not cost more than it was worth.

The limitation of pre-college training in football was suggested by Wesleyan. It was reported that Wesleyan and Williams had entered into an agreement whereby the players report to the coach on Monday before the opening of college.

The question of economy of administration of athletics, suggested by Williams, aroused an interesting discussion. Representatives of the different colleges told of judicious economies in the purchase of supplies and control of expenses. The discussion showed a great advance in economy during the last five years.

Reports received by the secretary from twenty-one colleges in answer to a questionnaire dealing with the administration of athletics brought out the following facts:

Control of Athletics.

Two New England colleges control athletics by a committee of the Faculty (Holy Cross and New Hampshire).

Two control by student organization (Amherst and Brown).

One controls by a committee of alumni and students (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

Fourteen control by a committee composed of Faculty, alumni, and students (Bates, Bowdoin, Colby, Connecticut Agricultural, Dartmouth, Harvard, International Y. M. C. A. College, Maine, Massachusetts Agricultural, Trinity, Tufts, Wesleyan, Williams, Yale).

Cost of Coaching.

Four colleges pay salaries of \$5000 or more for football coaching (Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Yale).

Four colleges pay less than \$1000 for football coaching (Bates, Wesleyan, Connecticut Agricultural, New Hampshire State).

One college is coached by a member of the Faculty (International Y. M. C. A. College).

Nine colleges pay their football coaches salaries varying between \$1000 and \$5000.

Baseball coaching costs about one-half as much as football. Track averages about the same as baseball.

Salaried Manager.

Four colleges have a salaried manager for all sports (Dartmouth, Harvard, Holy Cross, International Y. M. C. A. College).

Three colleges give the management to the gymnasium directors (Maine, New Hampshire State, Massachusetts Agricultural).

In the other colleges the active management is generally in the hands of students, but more or less control is exercised by committees made up largely of Faculty and alumni.

Approval of Schedules.

Most colleges require the approval of athletic schedules by a committee of the Faculty, but a few colleges require only the approval of a committee on which the Faculty is represented.

How are Athletics Financed?

Thirteen colleges finance athletics largely by a blanket-tax on students (Amherst, Bates, Bowdoin, Colby, Connecticut Agricultural, Holy Cross, International Y. M. C. A. College, Maine, Massachusetts Agricultural, Trinity, Tufts, Wesleyan, Williams).

Four colleges raise athletic funds entirely by gate receipts (Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Yale).

Every college has one treasurer for all sports. Thirteen colleges have a Faculty treasurer. Three colleges have an alumni treasurer.

Eight colleges make the *treasurer* responsible for the expenditure of athletic funds (Amherst, Brown, Connecticut Agricultural, Harvard, Maine, Massachusetts Agricultural, Wesleyan, and Williams).

Ten colleges make the *athletic committee* responsible (Bates, Bowdoin, Colby, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, International Y. M. C. A. College, New Hampshire State, Trinity, Tufts, and Yale).

Two colleges (Wesleyan and Williams) have an alumni organization which helps support athletics.

The total athletic receipts vary in the different colleges of the Conference from \$130 to a quarter of a million dollars.

Football admissions average three times the baseball and eight times the track admissions.

The total gate receipts for all sports of 16 colleges of the Conference are \$544,000. The total gate receipts for football are

\$395,000. The total athletic expenses of the different colleges vary from \$1500 to \$142,000. The athletic expenses of 16 colleges total \$354,000.

Winter Outdoor Sports.

One of the most interesting developments in New England college athletics is the increased attention given to outdoor winter sports. Ice hockey is fast becoming a major sport. Many of the New England colleges report an increase of interest in snowshoeing and skiing.

Dartmouth has developed winter sport to a greater extent than the other colleges, and besides hockey has introduced snowshoeing, skiing, and mountain climbing. Dartmouth students make winter hikes from Hanover to Mount Washington. Cabins have been established along the paths. Interest in outdoor sports at Hanover centers in the Winter Carnival which is one of the great events of the college year.

Soccer Football.

Another sport that is steadily gaining ground is soccer football. Its value as an intramural sport is being generally recognized.

In general the New England colleges are coming to a clearer realization of ideals to be followed and evils to be eradicated. Ideals to be attained are: The general participation of college students in athletics, and the further development of the spirit of fair play. Evils to be fought are: The giving of special monetary and scholastic favors to student athletics, and the dishonorable proselyting of athletic students in the preparatory schools.

SECOND DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR J. A. MILLER, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

As representative of the second district, I sent a questionnaire to the members of this Association in this district. About two-thirds of the members sent replies. This report is based on these replies and upon conversations which I have had with Faculty representatives of the athletic administration of some of the colleges and universities in this district.

There is little doubt that the members of the Association are practising and preaching the doctrines which the Association has promulgated and is promulgating. The eligibility rules proposed by the Association are incorporated in the main, or wholly, in the eligibility code of the various colleges and universities; that is, the eligibility code proposed by the Association is the ideal toward

which the various institutions are tending. In many institutions, particularly in the smaller ones, the code proposed by the Association has been adapted to meet the local needs of each particular institution. The exceptions to this code most frequently mentioned are that the freshman rule is not applied in many of the smaller colleges, and that the smaller colleges in general do not require a written statement concerning the amateur standing of the various members of the teams. This does not mean that the amateur standing is not observed, for all state that it is, but that the standing of the candidates is ascertained in other ways. Of those answering, practically all report that no man is allowed to participate in athletics more than four years. A minimum scholastic attainment by members of the teams, varying to a certain extent in rigor, is required by practically all the colleges.

The questionnaire asked for suggestions as to changes tending to improve athletic conditions. The replies were in general optimistic. There are errors that need correction, but we are faced in the right direction and athletic conditions are improving. The one evil most frequently mentioned or hinted at is what the writers called the commercializing of athletics. I am unable to say from the writers' replies whether this commercialization consists in the advertisements of games and of players in order to meet the needs of the box offices of the various associations, or whether it refers to the material gain that individual players receive. If it be the former, it is true that intercollegiate contests, notably football, receive considerable newspaper attention, but this is largely confined to the larger universities, none of which complain of the ill effects. However, the conspicuousness of the games and of the players of the larger institutions is one of the tares that grow in the athletic field of the smaller institutions. It is certainly true, however, that though the conditions are not ideal, they are far less objectionable than they were a half decade ago.

As to the second phase of the suggestion, there certainly is an uneasy, ill-defined feeling, at least in the second district, that men may reap material rewards because of athletic prowess. It is shared by undergraduates, alumni, Faculty, and the public. And there is a feeling, too widespread to be healthful, that many athletic transactions are not "on the square." I believe whatever of error exists could be largely corrected, and whatever of truth exists could be established, by small informal conferences.

The football rules are satisfactory to the second district. Soccer is growing in popularity both as an intercollegiate and as an intramural sport. Baseball is played, as an intercollegiate sport, in most institutions. A most encouraging feature is that the athletic program of spring sports is being arranged so that an increasing number of men are participating in outdoor athletic sports.

THIRD DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR E. F. SHANNON, WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

(Professor Shannon was not present, but his report, having been sent in advance, was read by the secretary.)

It is gratifying to find the colleges of this district reporting that on an average 50 per cent of their students take part in some form of athletic sport and that the interest is increasing. Football and baseball continue to be the most absorbing games among the colleges, but basket ball is finding an increasing number of participants as well as enthusiastic supporters among the student bodies. A marked increase in interest is manifest throughout the district in track and field athletics. Several successful meets have been held, and a healthy spirit of rivalry has been engendered in this form of athletics among colleges that have no other common meeting ground in their sports. The South Atlantic Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which was formed in 1912, is proving helpful in fostering all kinds of field athletics, and is steadily growing.

Aquatic sports seem to be indulged in very little. This is due no doubt in large measure to the absence of any water convenient to the institutions. Only one institution reports rowing, and two or three, limited facilities for swimming. We have practically none of the winter sports which the northern colleges enjoy, because our season for them is too short. On the other hand, tennis is admirably adapted to our conditions, for the game can be played in this district until Thanksgiving, and can be begun early in the spring. Several of the colleges report that more students would play if sufficient courts were provided.

Two years ago Director Abercrombie of Johns Hopkins University expressed as the district representative a hope that in the near future an association might be formed in this district "for a sane control and progress of all the sports." As that hope has not yet been realized, the following question was included this year in the list sent to the colleges of the district: Do you favor the organization of a conference in the South Atlantic district, similar to the New England Conference, for the purpose of promoting helpful athletic relations in the district, particularly in football and baseball?

A large majority of the colleges replied that they favored such a plan, and also that they are at present not members of any conference or association. Six colleges in Virginia are already federated in the Virginia Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which they find satisfactory within its limited scope. The only drawback to the organization of the district seems to be the lack of a spirit of coöperation on the part of one or two of the most important institutions. It is much to be regretted that our col-

leges should be without the benefits that would come from such a conference. And it is earnestly to be hoped that there may yet be found a way to overcome the obstacles and to form an Association which will exert a strong influence toward the advancement of the best athletic standards.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR E. O. BROWN, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

(Professor Brown was not in attendance at the convention, and no report from him was received.)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

DEAN T. F. HOLGATE, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

(Dean Holgate was not present at the convention. His report was read by Director Omer of Northwestern University.)

The fifth district covers the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The dominating factor in intercollegiate athletics in this district is the Western Conference, familiarly known as the Chicago Conference, or the Big Nine. This conference includes Ohio State University, the University of Indiana, Purdue University, the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, the University of Illinois, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Iowa, and the University of Minnesota. The principles for which this conference has stood are: Faculty control, and uniform eligibility rules for players in competitive games. Reduced to a minimum these rules are: One year of residence as a regular student doing full work, satisfactory scholarship, amateur standing, and not more than three years of play in the aggregate.

Within the district other organizations have been established comprising colleges not included in the Big Nine. These prescribe eligibility rules to meet local conditions, but in the main they conform to the standards set by the Conference. Faculty control or Faculty direction is recognized in all or nearly all of the colleges within the territory. Scholarship standards are maintained, but in some instances the one-year rule is not maintained. In general it may be said that athletic conditions within the territory are normal and healthy, except that the competitive element still enters too largely into athletic sports, and rivalries are too intense to secure highest benefit. These rivalries in fact are much keener among students who do not enter into the games, and among friends and onlookers, than among the players themselves. The conduct of teams toward each other and of individual players has undergone a radical change in recent years, so that the playing

can scarcely be spoken of now as objectionable from any point of view.

The unfortunate newspaper publicity coming to teams and individuals still continues, if in fact it has not increased. With the apparent decline in interest in professional athletics, due in part no doubt to the unseemly bickerings between rival leagues, intercollegiate athletics have taken a more prominent place in the public mind. As games have become more spectacular, through improved playing and recent changes in rules, and through the addition of the college band, and of that newest appendage to college life, the cheer-leader, the public turns to the college game for a holiday. Whereas the onlookers formerly were for the most part friends of the opposing teams or of the colleges represented by them, or were interested in the event as a social engagement, the professional athletic fan has turned to intercollegiate sports as a pastime.

A single question has agitated the Western Conference during the past year, namely, the effect of summer baseball on the eligibility of college players. The amateur rule demands that a player shall never have used his athletic skill for compensation or for financial return. The prevalence of baseball as a summer sport, and the practice of paying players on every village team, have had the effect of disqualifying many college men under a strict interpretation of the rule. Then, too, it has been found that players with such skill as can be acquired on a college team are in demand as members of semi-professional teams during the summer months, where the compensation is greater than in other occupations open to the student. It has been argued, in the case of the man on the village nine, that he should not be disqualified for membership on a college team by innocent participation in a boys' sport. For such cases the Conference has made provision. In the case of the second man, it is argued that the student may as well use his skill in baseball during the summer months, to earn funds with which to return to college, as to use skill in other lines. The agitation of this question became so keen that a few weeks ago the editors of the college papers made a canvass of students in the various colleges, with the result that the sentiment appeared to be overwhelmingly in favor of allowing a student to play baseball during the summer for pay without disqualifying him for membership on a college team. The question was taken up by the Conference at its meeting in December, and the present rule was sustained by a good majority. On the other hand, the Conference voted to discontinue baseball as an intercollegiate sport, the action being influenced no doubt by the acknowledged difficulty of maintaining the amateur standing for players in that sport. The action of the Conference, not being unanimous, must go to the several Faculties for ratification, and it is an open question if the action will be sustained.

Other questions receiving attention by the Conference during the year were the practice of athletic departments of universities initiating correspondence with high school athletes, and the merit of cross-country and distance running as intercollegiate sports.

The interest in swimming as a college sport was last year greater than ever before, though only four of the Conference colleges enter it in competitive sport. The need for a development of swimming as a college sport is emphasized by the fact that of Northwestern University students, whom the writer knows best, only thirty per cent of freshmen can meet the ordinary required test, and only five per cent of the women of the freshman class can comply with a similar test.

On the whole, it may be said that in the fifth district intercollegiate athletics, while perhaps excessive in their demands on a student's time, and while they occupy too large a part in the student's thinking, are as free from objectionable features as at any time, and real progress is being made toward the development of rational ideals and helpful conditions. There seems recently to be an inclination toward a more moderate view of the need for intercollegiate competition and a reaction against excesses, but this has not yet reached the stage of action.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR E. W. MURRAY, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Professor Morehouse, of Drake University, presented a very complete general report for the sixth district last year. His report covers the general situation for this year as well as last year, and I shall merely supplement it with a few statements furnished by various secretaries of the state conferences, and conclude with a brief report for the Missouri Valley Conference.

The Nebraska Conference reports no change worthy of mention.

The Iowa Conference, at its annual meeting in November, 1915, adopted an interpretation of the rule concerning work done in summer session. This new interpretation excludes such work from the six months' period of residence required by their rules for athletic participation. The Conference also adopted a rule that each athlete "must receive credit for, and maintain a passing grade in, all work for which he is regularly scheduled by the Faculty." The rule had been that the athlete must receive credit for a minimum of fourteen hours per term. The general condition of athletics in the Conference is reported to be improving.

The Kansas Conference reports that conditions are generally improving. An earnest effort is being made to stamp out recruiting, which yet prevails to a slight extent. An effort is also being made to secure uniform eligibility requirements, although progress

along this line must be slow because the Conference schools differ so much in scholastic work and requirements.

The Missouri Conference reports an improvement in respect to the quality of the games played and the attitude of the public towards athletics; furthermore a very marked improvement in sportsmanship on the part of players, coaches, and spectators. The Missouri Conference regrets that there is yet a strong, but not widespread, tendency on the part of some of the smaller colleges to hire players, especially football players, and to proselytize among the better class of high schools. This tendency is being corrected as rapidly as possible; one or two extremely drastic measures were taken against these offenders within the past year, and it is expected that these practices will soon cease; the opposition of the Conference is so pronounced that such conduct cannot long continue.

There is only one matter to report concerning the Missouri Valley Conference. Professor Morehouse, in his report of last year, mentioned that the Conference was trying to adopt uniform scholastic requirements for athletic competition in the Conference. These requirements were finally adopted last May, and are to go into effect in September, 1916. I shall give them in full, since they may prove of some value to other conference groups which may be striving for uniformity in scholastic requirements for athletic competition.

The requirements adopted by the Missouri Valley Conference are as follows:

During the year of residence previous to participation, and during the year in which a student engages in athletic competition: If he is registered in a course that requires 24 to 26 hours, he must complete 24 hours; if he is registered in a course that requires 27 to 31 hours, he must complete 27 hours; if he is registered in a course that requires 32 to 33 hours, he must complete 28 hours; if he is registered in a course that requires more than 33 hours, he must complete 30 hours.

The arrangement is a compromise measure, but the Conference is confident that it is an improvement on the old condition of affairs, which left its own eligibility requirements to the decision of each institution, and consequently resulted in a wide and unfair diversity of requirements in the different institutions.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR W. T. MATHER, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

The territory covered by the seventh district is so large that it has not been feasible for your representative to secure any information of value concerning conditions in states that are farther distant from Austin than the city of Chicago, and I must confess

my ignorance concerning athletic matters in New Mexico and Arizona. In Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma the past year has been successful in every way. The Southwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, which was organized in December last and which includes the eight largest institutions in these states, has adopted rules of eligibility which agree in the main with these of the conferences of the Middle West. An exception exists in the case of summer baseball, students being allowed to play on any team that is not organized under the National Association. These rules are being fully enforced. The Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association still rules over the smaller colleges, and works in complete harmony with the Conference. In fact, the chief difference between the rules of the two organizations relates to the eligibility of first-year students, and to the limit placed upon the number of years of competition.

This year marks the renewal of athletic relations between the University of Texas at Austin and the Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station, and we are pleased to report that an era of good feeling has replaced the past period of bickerings.

In conclusion, it will perhaps be of passing interest to note that, following the lead of other Western institutions, the University of Texas is preparing plans for the organization of a Department of Physical Education which will have control of all physical training, intramural sports, and athletic contests of every description. The Faculty has already registered its conviction that physical training is as distinctly a function of the university as mental training. It also believes that the time for student or alumni control of any sport has passed and that institutions should not only assume direction of all athletic activities in their present form, but should insist upon their development along rational lines. Finally, it recognizes that intercollegiate sports must continue for the present, at least; but it believes that their present domination is irrational from every point of view, and that every effort must be made to develop a new system which shall be for the many rather than for the few.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR S. L. MACDONALD, COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The eighth district comprises Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, California, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, and Washington. Within these nine states some twenty colleges and universities participate in intercollegiate athletics. These several lines of athletics include American football, soccer football, baseball, basket ball, track, wrestling, swimming, rowing, tennis, and golf. Three conferences are operating within the region to control the

athletic situation. They are: (a) The Rocky Mountain Conference; (b) The Southern California Conference; (c) The Pacific Northwest Conference.

The Rocky Mountain Conference was organized in 1909, and at first comprised three institutions, all being in Colorado. It now comprises five institutions in Colorado and two in Utah. The University of Wyoming is usually represented at the meetings, but has not yet a sufficient number of students to come up to all the requirements for membership. This conference has made a careful study of conditions at Western institutions and has agreed upon a list of schools whose standards justify participation with the Rocky Mountain Conference. It has not only eliminated professionalism and raised the scholastic standard of the athlete, but has accomplished much in making more respectful and dignified the conduct of all college games. Its powers seem to centralize and grow stronger, as for example in such matters as the choosing of officials or arranging of schedules, and it is just now considering what should be the maximum time an athlete should give to his daily practice. The conference carries memberships in the N. C. A. A. and the A. A. U.

The Southern California Conference was reorganized last July. It includes Pomona College, Occidental College, Throop College of Technology, and Whittier College. The University of Southern California, which had formerly been a member of the conference, withdrew at the reorganization, "deciding," as she says, "to allow freshmen to participate under strict scholarship rules and close supervision." She further defends her withdrawal by the statement that a conference should be advisory only, that athletics should be controlled from within, that each Faculty should adopt and enforce its own eligibility rules. Throop and Whittier are new members, having joined at the reorganization in July. A noticeable feature of the rules of this conference is that the "freshman rule" is observed only in those institutions in which one hundred or more male students are enrolled in the three upper classes, and with four-year, or three-year, participation applied accordingly.

The Pacific Northwest Conference includes Oregon University, Washington University, Idaho University, Oregon Agricultural College, Washington State College, and Whitman College. This conference allows freshman participation. Just recently the Universities of California, Oregon, and Washington, and the Agricultural College of Oregon, have agreed that in their relations with each other they will not play their freshmen, but that when any one of these four institutions meets any one of the other institutions of the Pacific Northwest Conference, freshmen will be allowed to play. The four schools referred to have organized, and are to be known as the Pacific Coast Conference, but since all its members but one are members of the Pacific

Northwest Conference, it seems hardly advisable to speak of them as a separate conference.

Oregon Agricultural College reports the raising of entrance requirements to standard. The Faculty of the University of Montana has ordered a revision of eligibility rules to the end that they be made more strict. The revision has not yet been reported.

The University of California, which after several years has returned to the American game of football, last spring completed a new track and field at a cost of \$90,000. The University of Montana recently completed a new track and grandstand, and now claims to have the best track and football field in the Northwest. The Oregon Agricultural College has just finished a new football field, and has added material equipment to the gymnasium, now claiming the best facilities for gymnasium and basketball west of the Mississippi. Occidental College has recently graded and drained an athletic field. Throop College of Technology has a new athletic field and training quarters. Colorado Agricultural College has just dedicated two athletic fields, one for men and one for women. The women's field has twelve tennis courts, a hockey field, two handball courts, and a grandstand of six hundred capacity, while further developments are in progress.

Three bone fractures, all near the ankle, have been reported from the eighth district during the past year. These fractures are all due to football and none of them is reported to have left permanent disability. The newspapers reported that the death of a freshman at the Colorado School of Mines was due to an injury received in football practice. The Faculty of that institution made the fullest possible investigation of the facts relating to the fatality. From the evidence obtained, it seems hardly possible that football can enter even remotely as one of the causes of the death, which according to the physician's certificate resulted directly from pneumonia. This is the only fatality reported in this district which is in any way related to athletics, and none of such other injuries as bruises and sprains will leave any lasting effects.

Reports from the institutions of the Far West indicate disagreement on some rather important points. The first of these seems to be an acceptable definition of professionalism. For example, is a professional in tennis necessarily a professional in football? Is the man who accepts money for coaching in the same class as the man who accepts money for participating in athletics? Again there is no uniform procedure as regards the so-called "freshman rule."

Some general tendencies in this region seem to be: (a) to make eligibility rules more rigid; (b) to minimize the number of long trips by athletic teams; (c) to make athletics less specialized; (d) to give greater emphasis to physical training for all students.

It is the privilege of the representative from the eighth district

to report that the Oregon Agricultural College, the Pacific Northwest Conference, and the Southern California Conference have voted to apply for membership in the National Association, thus bringing several important institutions into closer touch with the ideals and standards of the larger organization.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

I. FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the usual instructions, your committee on football rules met in New York last February and formed an amalgamation with the old rules committee—a process which has come to be a mere formality.

At the outset, Mr. Walter Camp, who for upwards of thirty years has been the representative of Yale on the old football rules committee, announced at a banquet in the Biltmore, to which he had previously invited the members of both committees as his guests, that he would resign his position on the old committee at the completion of that meeting.

This was a matter of great regret to both committees. Mr. Camp for many years has been the foremost figure in American college football. One of the real founders and developers of the American game, he has continued to be intimately associated with its vicissitudes from the early eighties, when as captain of the Yale team he was the most brilliant and spectacular player of his day.

Mr. Camp's devotion to football and his services to all lovers of the game can scarcely be overestimated. Always a gentleman and a sportsman of the highest type, his influence has invariably been exerted on the side of clean football and manly sport; while his technical knowledge, deep insight, and wise judgment have been felt as a constant guiding force to the committee through the trying years in which the game of football has been so radically changed. His name is indelibly graven on the rules of football as they stand to-day. His retirement from active participation in the deliberations of the rules committee is felt by all to be a great loss.

At the preliminary informal canvass, when the rules for 1915 came under discussion, it was found that the opinion was unanimous that the code of the previous year was giving very general satisfaction and that minor adjustments only were required. It was then laid down as a guiding principle that, if possible, no changes should be introduced that would alter strategy and tactics. The final alterations, although seemingly considerable in number, have mostly to do with making a cleaner game, eliminating sources of unnecessary roughness, raising the standard of sportsmanship, clearing up obscure points, and clarifying the rules.

It was felt that the complex requirements of the game made the duties of the field judge really necessary, so the presence of this official on the field was made obligatory. To this officer, too, was assigned the duty of keeping the time, so that the linesman might give more attention to watching for off-side play and his other regular work.

A forward pass going out of bounds has heretofore been given to the opposing side. This rule was changed so that a ball passed across the side line should be considered as an incompleting forward pass, in order to prevent the long forward pass up the field and out of bounds which had begun to be substituted to some extent for the punt.

It was deemed advisable to reestablish the rule permitting a player who had left the game to go back only at the beginning of a subsequent quarter. The committee felt that permitting a re-substitution at any time during the final period had resulted in abuses that were not in the best interest of the game. They also passed a resolution deprecating the putting in of substitutes for the purpose of carrying information. This was to further discountenance any coaching from the side lines.

It was found that a method of blocking and interfering by throwing the feet into the air while the body or hands were on the ground was becoming a common practice often attended with injury. This was ruled out in the interest of clean play and greater personal safety.

A rule was also introduced requiring the center on snapping the ball to pass it at once to another man, and not permitting him to conceal it after apparently passing it back until another man might come around and take it from his hands from behind.

For the further prevention of unnecessary roughness and protection from injury, it was ruled that interferers should no longer be allowed to knock down the secondary defense after the whistle blows; and likewise that the defensive players should not be permitted to run into a man after the whistle blows.

The rule protecting the full back when kicking was divided into two parts, under the head of "running into the full back" and "roughing the full back." Running into the full back was penalized by a loss of 15 yards, while roughing the full back was penalized by a loss of 15 yards and disqualification of the player as well.

To save time and facilitate play, it was ruled that the referee should always bring the ball in 15 yards when out of bounds, unless a less distance was particularly requested by the captain.

The rule on catching a forward pass was slightly amended, so that if a second eligible man touches a forward pass, after it has been touched by an eligible player, it should be judged as an incompleting forward pass.

These changes, it will be seen at once, had very little to do with

disturbing the technique of play or altering the tactics and strategy of the game.

There seems to be no question that the rules are reaching a stage of near perfection and that the less tampering they receive the better. The stability of the rules of late years has produced really remarkable and most gratifying results. Coaches, players, officials, and public have come to have a comprehensive knowledge and understanding of modern football, and its possibilities have been developing rapidly.

Truly the present rules give us a magnificent game—spectacular, fascinating, combining the kicking and running game of twenty-five years ago with a brilliant open field and forward pass game where the ball is constantly in view; upon occasion making use of the lateral-pass plays of English Rugby; interspersed with powerful drives into the line and off the tackle that almost call to mind the so-called mass plays of ten years ago.

Brains, tactics, and strategy are the keynote of success in the game as played to-day. So infinite are the combinations and possibilities of play that it is safe to say no two teams in the country play the game exactly alike. The rules are admirably adapted to teams of either light or heavy weight. Beef is no longer at a premium, and it has been demonstrated many times this past fall that light fast teams can play rings about their heavier opponents who are lacking the same degree of skill. The small college under the present rules has come into its own. The early season games no longer mean a dreaded pounding of the weak by the strong, but a contest of skill and brains between a light contestant and a heavier, more slowly developing and less perfected rival, oftentimes to the great discomfiture of the latter. The safety of the player has been safeguarded as much as possible and the game put on a high plane of sportsmanship.

It was just ten years ago that this Association began the work of radically changing the game of football. We feel that the work has been indeed satisfactory, and although the present rules are not perfect, they have nevertheless reached a stage of stability and equilibrium where but slight change is to be anticipated in the future.

HENRY L. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

II. FATALITIES AMONG FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

Professor Ehler made an informal report of the same tenor as those of previous years, showing comparatively few deaths from the game of football, and these, in almost all cases, due to lack of proper preliminary training and proper precautions on the part of the physical departments of the colleges. The report emphasized the conclusions of previous years.

Later in the afternoon, on recommendation of a special committee appointed to consider the work of this committee, it was voted that the Committee on Fatalities Among Football Players be discontinued, and that in place a committee be appointed by the chairman, the number to be at his discretion, to consider and report from time to time on the effects of intercollegiate contests.

III. CENTRAL BOARD ON FOOTBALL OFFICIALS.

A review of the appended schedules will perhaps indicate the increased efficiency of the Central Board work during the past year. Nearly all comparative statistics indicate an increase of the work, in many cases 20 or 25 per cent. The report of this activity, to those acquainted with it, must necessarily be from year to year a monotonous one, as it is largely clerical, and, while absorbing an enormous amount of time in detail, it presents but little of outside interesting note.

A review of the officiating situation convinces the chairman that the game in general is in better conduct; officials are more competent, their reception has been more cordial, and neutrality more strictly observed. It seems almost impossible to obtain an absolutely uniform spirit of reciprocal fairness; the lack of it appears in new quarters each year, although in a rather smaller number of cases. The really Utopian goal of all this great effort of reorganization is to obtain an intercollegiate relation of genuine ethics. This will only be obtained when each college and university, from Faculty and students to all influential alumni, coaches, and trainers, can coördinate to the degree of standing for strict justice in competition, overlooking petty disappointments and even the reverses of any single year. Progress in this *esprit de corps* must come from internal growth and cannot be impacted from outside.

All that a Central Board, however efficient it may be, can accomplish, is to regulate a proper executive system and govern business procedures in a business manner. Such a Board may further spread every possible influence toward fair play and mutual courtesy, with the hope only that such impression may aid the internal growth.

Just as our great National Association has made forward progress in its membership and influence, so the Central Board this past year for the first time was empowered to make a really independent selection of officials for the greatest games of the East, and its chairman would express his gratification to the representatives of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Michigan, Dartmouth, and others for their spirit of coöperation and uniform courtesy. The recently appointed secretary, Mr. Taylor, has become better acquainted with graduate managers and offi-

cials the past year, and has done splendid service for the Rules Committee.

A very wise procedure was the appointment of an Advisory Committee from the officials,—Messrs. Langford, Morice, and Tufts. These men have strengthened the standing of the Board, and it has been a constant gratification to find that the occasional arbitrary procedures necessary have been received with better grace.

We feel that the work is a very important one, and, in appending the statistics below, will leave this opinion to the judgment of the Association.

	1914.	1915.
Number of college letters received	436	428
Number of letters written to colleges	496	419
Number of letters received from schools and officials	673	814
Number of letters written to schools and officials	422	581
Number of change notices to colleges	100	120
Number of change notices to officials	60	50
Additional and circular correspondence	975	1200
Notices of Interpretation Meeting	425	575
Number of telegrams sent	372	291
Time covered by Central Board work	8½ mo.	8½ mo.
Approximate number of full working days	105	105

DATA ON SCHEDULES.

Number of colleges regularly using service	56	60
Additional colleges using service	41	41
Schools using service occasionally	28	41
Freshman teams using service occasionally	5	5
Western teams using service occasionally	5	5
Southern teams using service occasionally	13	12

DATA ON APPOINTMENTS.

Total final college appointments	765	899
Total final freshman appointments	20	13
Total final school appointments	86	87
Total final substitutions	120	110
Total number appointments	991	1109
Number of officials used	196	210
Maximum number of appointments for one official ..	11	12

DATA AS TO FEES.

Highest fee	\$100	\$100
Lowest fee	5	5
Number of games using highest fee	7	7
Grading of fees:		
Larger colleges:		
Minimum	\$ 25	
Maximum	100	

	1914.	1915.
Secondary colleges:		
Minimum	15	
Maximum	30	
Small colleges:		
Minimum	10	
Maximum	25	
School fees:		
Minimum	5	
Maximum	25	

DATA AS TO LISTS.

Total number of officials on list	429	480
Increase over last year		51
Number dropped	46	41
Number of applications rejected	37	44
Number having limitations	80	71
Number having no limitations	325	409
New applications not yet acted upon	67	83
Men used not on list	6	2
Number on Western List	122	128
Number on Missouri Valley List	138	145
Number on Ohio List	103	118
Number on Southern List	53	69
Number on Texas List		32
Number on Colored List	7	9
Total of all Lists	852	981

JAMES A. BABBITT, *Chairman.*

IV. BASKET BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association passed a vote at its last meeting authorizing its committees on basket ball, swimming, and track rules to coöperate with other national organizations in the formation of codes of amateur rules and in raising the ethical standards of sport. The Basket Ball Rules Committee invited a committee representing the Young Men's Christian Associations to meet with them at their annual meeting for the consideration of the basket ball rules. The invitation was accepted and a coalition between the two committees effected without casualties to either party.

The changes made in the rules were very few, but the coöperation of the Young Men's Christian Association representatives and their influence in promoting the adoption of the joint code by the Y. M. C. A.'s throughout the world was most helpful and encouraging.

Shortly after this meeting was held, it was learned that the Amateur Athletic Union would be willing to consider holding a joint meeting with the National Collegiate Committee. This movement, which was in part the outcome of several conferences between representatives of A. G. Spalding & Bros., the American

Sports Publishing Company, and the Amateur Athletic Union, with your Publication Committee, was welcomed by the Basket Ball Rules Committee, in spite of the fact that they had held their annual meeting and that the members of the committee were widely separated.

Attention was called to the fact that since the International Y. M. C. A. was represented in our annual meeting, they must be included in the proposed arrangement, and it was suggested that each national organization be represented by three men with final authority to take such action with reference to modifications in the rules as might seem wise.

Letters were sent to those members of the Collegiate Basket Ball Rules Committee who live at a distance from New York City, outlining the situation and asking them to delegate authority to the editor, the secretary, and the chairman of the Rules Committee, who were within reach of New York, to study and recodify the basket ball rules in cooperation with the representatives of the other two organizations. This power was delegated by the other members of the committee, and a meeting of the joint committee was held about the middle of May.

At this meeting the following actions were taken by unanimous vote:

1. That the establishment of one set of rules was desirable.
2. That the rules should be published in one book under the auspices of the three organizations.
3. That a player making four personal fouls should be disqualified for the remainder of the game.
4. That the dribble rule as used by the college teams during the past few years be adopted.
5. That an Editorial Committee consisting of one representative from each national organization be appointed to study the various sets of rules then in existence, to select from them the features that in their judgment were best, and to recodify the rules and publish them, acting for the three organizations.

The Editorial Committee held a number of meetings during the spring in the course of which the rules were codified on the following basis:

1. To include in the new code, rules covering every playing point mentioned in any of the old codes.
2. To formulate these rules as briefly as is consistent with clearness.
3. To formulate these rules on a positive legal basis rather than as a series of negations.
4. To group the rules in sections, e.g.:
 - a. Equipment, rules governing the court and its marking, specifications for the ball and basket, kind of score book, and so on.

- b. Definitions of playing terms.
- c. The officials—their duties and relationship.
- d. Rules governing the conduct of the game: e.g., the playing time; rules governing the ball; rules governing the players; fouls and penalties; scoring.

5. It was decided that the Guide should be edited by a joint editorial committee made up of the editor of each of the rules committees represented, and that the Guide should consist of four parts:

- a. General material, consisting of the history of the game; a history of the amalgamation; special articles on ethics of the game; instructions to officials and coaches on changes in the rules; and the rules themselves. This section was in charge of the joint editorial committee.
- b. A section devoted to the game in the Young Men's Christian Associations.
- c. A section devoted to the game in the organizations which are members of the Amateur Athletic Union.
- d. A section for the game in colleges and other educational institutions.

6. That the following points which had been agreed upon in the conference between representatives of A. G. Spalding & Bros., the American Sports Publishing Company, the Amateur Athletic Union, and the Publication Committee of the Association, be observed:

- a. That the book be copyrighted in the name of the three organizations concerned in formulating the rules. Through a misunderstanding on this point the American Sports Publishing Company was added to the list in whose names the copyright was made.
- b. That the cover of the book give greater prominence to the names of the organizations making the rules, and less to A. G. Spalding & Bros.
- c. That the advertising material in the book itself be reduced as much as possible.

7. That all questions relating to the form, make-up, and content of the book be in complete charge of the joint editorial committee.

Some question arose as to the order in which the names of the three organizations should appear on the cover and on the editorial page, and it was decided that they should be named in the chronological order of their relationship to the game, i.e., the Young Men's Christian Associations, first; the Amateur Athletic Union, second; and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, last; with the understanding that there should be an annual rotation in the order of these names as long as the code was published jointly by these organizations.

Meetings for the study of the rules and for the instruction of officials, coaches, and players, have been held in a number of places throughout the country. Among others, in Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Columbus, Cleveland, New York, Hartford, Philadelphia, and Washington. These conferences have been very well attended, and have been of particular importance this year because the present rules present certain rather marked changes from those under which some of the organizations have been conducting their games. Supplements containing explanations of those rules about which there has been most question, and containing also lists of approved officials, are being printed and will soon be ready for circulation.

The reports from all sections of the country are very gratifying, inasmuch as they indicate that the rules are meeting with almost universal favor.

The movement which has resulted in the formal coöperation of the rules committees representing these three great national organizations promises to be a most valuable influence in developing the game of basket ball along the right lines, and seems likely to mark the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the game as a most desirable and useful indoor sport.

J. E. RAYCROFT, *Chairman.*

V. COMMITTEE ON TRACK AND FIELD RULES.

Your committee has had three meetings. The first was held last December in Chicago, following the meeting of the N. C. A. A.; the second was held in Philadelphia on April 27, 1915; and the third, which has been a three-day session, was held in New York preceding this meeting.

At the first meeting, the general situation was studied and the work for the year planned; at the second meeting it was decided to apportion the work of ascertaining the sentiment of the various parts of the country towards standardization of rules among the three members; at the third meeting your committee prepared a set of rules based on those adopted by this Association on December 29, 1910, and wishes to suggest such changes as seem best at this time. (For changes recommended, see appendix, I, page 72).

We believe that there is a general movement towards standardization, and we have aimed to suggest only such changes and to outline such policies as shall in our judgment prove satisfactory to the various units of this Association. The committee finds that there are several sets of rules now being used by the various members of this Association, chief among them perhaps being the rules now used by the I. C. A. A. A. A., the rules of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, those of the Western Intercollegiate Conference, and those of the Missouri Valley Con-

ference. Other units within this Association we find are using one or the other of the codes mentioned above.

Your committee finds that the chief difference in these various sets of rules is in minor details,—the order of events, the question of using as events the relay race, the hammer throw, the discus throw, and the javelin throw. The events in most common use are the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard dash, the 440-yard dash, the 880-yard run, the 1 mile run, the 2 mile run, putting the 16-pound shot, throwing the 16-pound hammer, throwing the discus, the running high jump, the running broad jump, and the pole vault.

Your committee has repeatedly been asked to suggest a definite set of events, an order of events, and a fixed value of points for the winning of places. This the committee has done, realizing that conditions in the different sections of the country may make it expedient for the different games committees to make some variations in the program and order of events, and in the number of places to be scored in each event to meet local demands. The committee proposes an order of events for dual meets, and later will propose one to be followed when three or more members hold a meet.

In regard to the rules governing the conduct of meets, there is already practical uniformity. Your committee believes that it would be wise to have one of the field judges designated as head field judge to serve as a referee of field events under the direction of the referee, and to have a clerk of the course for field events. The committee further recommends that a surveyor be added to the list of officials, his duties being defined in the rules, and a field doctor, whose duty shall be to administer to the needs of contestants in case of accident.

In the changes in the rules, the committee was not agreed on two matters, one, the enlarging of the circumference of the discus throw circle, and the other, the question of changing the old established measurement of the track. The committee suggests that the representatives at this meeting take definite action relative to these matters.

As regards cross-country running, as an intercollegiate sport, your committee finds that this form of competition is well established, and consequently presents rules to govern the same. It further recommends that, owing to the lack of uniformity in courses, no official record shall be given, but where three or more members of this Association hold a meet, the names of the first ten men to score shall be published in the annual track and field Rule Book.

The records made by contestants in conference or association meets held in accordance with the rules adopted by the N. C. A. A. should be published annually in the track and field Rule Book, beginning with the year 1916.

Your committee desires to state that while it has concerned

itself with the matter of suggesting rules to govern track and field athletics for the members of the N. C. A. A., yet it believes that anything which this Association may find it advisable to do looking toward the standardization of all track and field rules within the United States should be done, just as it believes that it is desirable, in so far as possible, that the track and field rules of the various nations competing in the Olympic Games should be standardized.

The committee further recommends that next year the track and field rules committee should be empowered to formulate rules for the conduct of intramural and indoor track and field athletic sports which are not now included on the program of events.

FRANK R. CASTLEMAN, *Chairman.*

The committee asked for a vote from the Association as to whether the new track rules should recommend that the track be measured 12 inches from the pole, as is the European practice, or 18 inches as has been the practice in America heretofore. Also whether the circle for the discus throw should measure 8 feet 2 inches, or should continue to be limited to 7 feet as heretofore. The Association voted that the rules on these points should remain as they are until the Track Rules Committee can agree on a definite recommendation.

VI. ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

In reviewing the work of the past year, the Soccer Committee would report two formal meetings, one at the time of the Pennsylvania relays, and one early in December. Various types of subcommittee efforts have been under way, and the committee has been in active touch with soccer in various sections of the country. We feel that much of the soccer work should be left to a natural development, aided by such propaganda as seem appropriate from time to time, assistance to the colleges in developing their officials, and publication of an official collegiate rule book, which is now an accomplished fact.

Perhaps the most important report would center around the results of the questionnaire, which may be epitomized as follows:

The first question was: "Compare the status of soccer in your college to-day with one year ago, and five years ago." Seventy-five institutions replied to this. Eleven reported soccer as steadily growing, three, not as popular as heretofore, thirteen reported reestablishment of the game, and thirteen reported no change. Forty reported that soccer was not played at all, four reported failure and the giving up of the game, and one, that soccer would soon be introduced.

Of eighty-four replies to the second question: "Have any conferences, conventions, or other propaganda occurred near your institution, fostering the game, in the last year?"—seventy-three reported no special conventions, six, that active efforts had been made to foster the game, and five, that soccer had been brought up at conferences and hearty recommendation given to it.

The answer to the third question: "If you are playing soccer, what approximate proportion of your students play, and at what period of the year?"—depended of course upon the actual existence of soccer. Various percentages of from 10 to 50 were given as participating in the game, the average ranging perhaps around 16 per cent. Seventeen played in the autumn, one from Thanksgiving to the baseball season, and two in the spring and fall. This is a very important question relative to the soccer situation, as it concerns the competition of soccer with spring sports, and with collegiate football. We frankly are quite at a loss to know exactly how the game can fit into its proper place, as the enthusiasts of soccer know no limit to their optimism for it, and the well-known ascendancy of Rugby football requires no further comment.

In answer to the fourth question as to predictions for the future of soccer, various replies were received. Twenty-four believe it will spread rapidly and develop, six are pessimistic as to the outlook, others discuss its relation as a concrete part of physical education in the public school system, and a few venture to believe it will supplant baseball or Rugby. The general consensus would perhaps indicate its favor as an intramural sport.

Replying to the fifth question: "Do you markedly favor or disapprove of the game? If the former, what suggestions have you to offer for its advancement, locally or generally?"—fifty-three favored the game, six had little interest, and six favored its development in the high schools and secondary schools, especially as a part of the physical education work. One suggested a modification of the rules to encourage the players, and one believed that soccer would take the place of Rugby if an option were given. Some suggested that it be adopted regularly by the state and collegiate athletic associations.

Your committee feels that the game has made fully as consistent progress as is desirable, and the chairman, partly from his own active work, is somewhat anxious as to the relative competition of the two great football games. If any discussion of this report be desirable, he suggests this as a most feasible one. No sport can possibly do more for mental development than soccer, calling, as it does, for quick, alert action, elasticity in poise, concentration in both individual and team play, and, in large measure, general self-control.

JAMES A. BABBITT, *Chairman.*

VII. COMMITTEE ON RULES FOR SWIMMING AND WATER SPORTS.

A brief review of the conditions leading up to the appointment of our committee and of the earlier developments of our work will facilitate a better understanding of what has been done during the past year.

The growing interest in intercollegiate swimming and water games has increasingly emphasized the need, in these sports, of uniform conditions of competition. The rules for swimming and for water games have been generally far from satisfactory and have varied greatly in different sections of the country.

For years, the best rules available for swimming and water polo were those of the Amateur Athletic Union. Although the swimming code of this organization had many admirable features and was in general use in college swimming, it offered no program or order of events adapted to the needs of college meets, and the colleges had no direct voice in its formulation or modification. The Intercollegiate Swimming Association, consisting of Columbia, College of the City of New York, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale, and the Intercollegiate Conference Swimming Association, consisting of Chicago, Illinois, Northwestern, and Wisconsin, each modified these rules by the selection of a program and order of events which, unfortunately, differed from each other in a number of important respects. This variation has not only hampered intersectional contests but also has left unsolved the question of the ideal program and order of events for intercollegiate dual and championship meets.

The game of water polo, as at first devised, possessed elements of attraction for players and spectators, in spite of the fact that it was poorly organized and its rules abounded in loosely worded phrases which rival teams not infrequently warped to their advantage, with the result that the game soon became uncontrollable in the large rival athletic clubs. The situation grew so bad in some of the athletic clubs that not infrequently a long interpretation meeting delayed the beginning of a meet, and rough and unsportsmanlike conduct gained such a foothold that the late J. E. Sullivan, finding it impossible to control the sport under such adverse conditions, arranged to abolish in the Amateur Athletic Union the game which, like intercollegiate football of a decade ago, had great possibilities.

The Graduate Advisory Board of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, however, starting with the same code, gradually improved the rules and the administration of the game, with the result that in over a decade there has been not a single serious injury to any college player, and the game has come to be one of the most popular of the indoor sports.

Unfortunately, however, the excellent work of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association in improving the water polo rules

was directly accessible only to the five colleges comprising its membership. In the meantime the constantly growing body of colleges entering or about to enter competitive swimming had no swimming rules of their own. The field of possible water games, and swimming in its wider aspects, remained undeveloped, and above all, there existed no central collegiate organization which might put into the form of rules the best available information on form swimming, graded swimming, life-saving, and other water contests, thereby unifying and correlating swimming activities for all educational institutions.

To meet this general situation the National Collegiate Athletic Association at its meeting in New York on December 30, 1913, appointed a committee consisting of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie (Pennsylvania), Chairman, Dr. P. W. Withington (Harvard), Dr. Dudley B. Reed (University of Chicago), and F. W. Luehring (Princeton), to attempt a solution of the problems involved. This committee held its first annual meeting in Chicago in December, 1914. At this time conferences were held with the leading Eastern and Western swimming authorities. After sessions on two successive days, a program of events, order of events, and a body of rules for swimming and water polo were worked into shape. The rules in their suggested form were adopted by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and the committee instructed to continue the work of standardization.

After presenting this report, Dr. McKenzie found it necessary, because of the pressure of other duties, to resign from the committee. The National Collegiate Athletic Association thereupon appointed Dr. Withington as chairman, and R. F. Nelligan of Amherst as a new member. After putting into galley proof form the rules which were presented at the Chicago meeting and distributing them to the members of the committee for further study, Dr. Withington last June joined the Harvard Surgical Unit for Red Cross work in Europe and turned over the duties of the chairman to the editor. This much-reorganized committee, then, having profited greatly by criticisms and suggestions of college swimming authorities from the East and West at the Chicago meeting, and from valuable help received from swimming experts not engaged in college work,—the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, the Amateur Athletic Union, and the Amateur Swimming Association of England,—set about the task of embodying in the rules as far as possible all suggestions of evident value. No provision having been made for a meeting of the committee, it was decided to carry on our work through a by-mail system of legislation. Suggestions which met with the unanimous approval of the committee were at once embodied in the rules. Where differences of opinion have arisen a modification of the proposal in question sometimes proved acceptable. In certain instances moot points which may

ultimately prove desirable had to be tabled until the next annual meeting when more extensive discussion would be possible.

The work of the committee during the past year has been centered on swimming and water polo. For swimming we have prepared a standard program and order of events which are recommended for dual and for championship meets; a clearer, more logical, and more definite formulation and revision of rules for the various events, with special attention to the breast stroke, back stroke, the plunge, the diving board; and in the article on "Instructions to Judges and Contestants in Fancy Diving" a beginning has been made of the difficult task of analyzing the various possible dives into their constituent elements of good form.

In water polo, the best rules available have been carefully reworded and recodified, loosely worded phrases eliminated, and a number of drastic changes introduced which, it is hoped, will prevent the development of some undesirable practices. Fouls have been classified into three groups, technical, personal, and disqualifying, with graded penalties for each type of misconduct ranging from a free throw at an unguarded goal from the 20-foot mark for minor infractions, up to suspension or disqualification for unnecessary roughness or unsportsmanlike conduct. As a result, we believe the new code represents a very distinct improvement in logical arrangement, precision of statement, and provision for adequate penalties, and that its use will facilitate the administration and control of the game.

Determined to get the rules out for possible use during the coming season, the committee proceeded as rapidly as possible in its work during the summer. It was not until September 15, however, that we had the rules developed to the point where we felt that we could recommend them to the colleges for adoption. The matter was then immediately taken up with the Committee on Publication of Rules for the National Collegiate Athletic Association. From this conference it was decided that an Intercollegiate Swimming Guide containing the rules and other pertinent material, even if issued late, was well worth trying for, inasmuch as it would in all probability greatly facilitate the future work of the Rules Committee.

A plan for a Guide was at once decided upon and a beginning made on the work of securing suitable articles, collecting records and results of dual and championship meets, photographs, etc. Through the Committee on Publication of Rules, arrangements were made to have the prospective Guide published by the American Sports Publishing Company. Mr. Doyle, president of the American Sports Publishing Company, then very courteously issued free of charge advance copies of the rules which in that form could be presented to the colleges for consideration at the early league meetings, and which might serve for possible early meets before the Guide as a whole appeared in circulation.

Our committee is pleased to state that our swimming rules have been officially adopted in their entirety to govern all dual meets of the Intercollegiate Conference Swimming Association in the Middle West, and, with a number of minor reservations, our swimming and water polo rules were adopted to govern all meets of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association in the East. Assurances have also been given that our swimming rules will be used in some of the coming interscholastic meets.

In view of the fact that the Intercollegiate Conference Swimming Association has been playing water basket ball the past two seasons, the rules for this game as played last year were also issued in the advance copies. Inasmuch as this game has been again adopted in these colleges, changes in effect for this season will also appear in the Guide.

Every effort has been put forth to get the Guide into circulation at the earliest possible date. The work of collecting material was begun September 15, and by November 13 all necessary material had been assembled, edited, and turned over to the publishers. Under ordinary circumstances the Publishing Company could have issued the Guide before this time, but Mr. Doyle informs me that this year they are somewhat behind their seasonal schedule. To date, however, proofs for everything in the book have been read and returned, and we are assured that the book will be ready for circulation in a very few days. To prevent any possible delay in distribution, Mr. Doyle is willing to mail copies of the Guide directly to team managers, coaches, or other persons who will be responsible for their sale. Any such names given to members of our committee will be promptly forwarded to the publishers.

The Guide will consist of 125 pages, and will sell for ten cents per copy. Besides rules for swimming, water polo, water basket ball, historical sketches of swimming at various colleges, reviews, records and results of intercollegiate and interscholastic swimming, pictures of college and school teams, and pictures of all-star teams, the Guide contains two contributions of unusual value in a "Symposium on the Crawl Stroke" and "Proposed Rules for Form Swimming Contests."

In an effort to standardize the crawl,—the newest of the fundamental strokes, which has revolutionized all speed swimming, by being the means of shattering all speed swimming records, a stroke which is also rapidly coming into general use as the best for beginners,—a carefully worded questionnaire has been sent to seventeen of the leading swimming experts of this country. Twelve very interesting replies have been received and printed, and the committee is of the opinion that this part of the Guide comprises a very important contribution to the advancement of swimming.

In the proposed rules for form swimming contests, Mr. Frank

Sullivan has given an excellent analysis of the fundamental strokes and their necessary constituent movements. The value of this material is enhanced by being presented in the form of rules with graded penalties which are to be inflicted for the employment of disadvantageous or retarding movements.

These special features of the Guide we believe will prepare the way for a more complete standardization of the fundamental strokes, give helpful information concerning the relative disadvantages encountered by the practice of the most common retarding movements, will facilitate further experimentations on an organized scale towards the goal of greater swimming efficiency, and, as Mr. Sullivan says, "will serve to popularize in a helpful way technical information on the only one of the more valuable athletic sports which may be pursued with good results by young and old either indoors or outdoors, during all seasons of the year."

The committee has been greatly assisted in its work by the coöperation of college swimming coaches of the East and West, and swimming experts generally. Special mention should, however, be made of the invaluable help given by Frank J. Sullivan, coach of swimming at Princeton University, whose assistance and criticism were frequently sought and freely given. Mr. L. de B. Handley, also, has a number of times gone over the rules material for swimming and water polo and has each time given valuable suggestions and encouragement. In the absence of Dr. Withington, permission was received from the Executive Committee to enlarge our committee by the addition of Mr. C. D. Trubenbach, of Columbia, who has long been prominent in intercollegiate swimming affairs, first as a performer, and more recently for a number of years as chairman of the Graduate Advisory Board of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association. Mr. Trubenbach has for some time been deeply interested in the kind of thing the committee is trying to do, and, as his qualifications suggest, he has been of real assistance in our work. Special acknowledgment is also made to the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and the Amateur Swimming Association of England, for rules material which frequently served as a basis for our own.

For the future your committee recommends:

1. Early consideration of the advisability of perfecting
 - a. Rules for life saving.
 - b. Rules for form swimming.
 - c. Rules for individual all-round championships.
 - d. Suggestions for the efficient teaching of graded swimming.
2. That provision be made for a meeting of the committee at such time when suggestions for the improvement of the present rules or the further development of our proposed plan have been classified and studied and as far as possible perfected for action.

F. W. LUEHRING, *Editor and Acting Chairman.*

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF RULES.

This Association voted at its last meeting to authorize the Committee on the Publication of Rules to carry out that one of the two plans suggested by the committee in its first report that seemed to be better adapted to meeting the needs of the Association, and to be more nearly in line with its policy. The two suggestions made were as follows:

One: Which contemplated the publication of the rules in their present form of individual guides for each sport, under the copyright of the National Collegiate Athletic Association; and

Two: Which provided for the publication of a Handbook of the Association which should contain all the rules now formulated by our various committees and also a section devoted to a general statement of the work of the Association.

Before the committee could come to a decision as to which of these plans should be followed, it was necessary to decide whether it would continue to have the rules published by the American Sports Publishing Company as before, or should undertake to finance their publication by some other firm on the basis outlined in last year's report.

Careful consideration of these questions made it apparent that a solution was not to be a simple matter. The committee was informed that the American Sports Publishing Company was desirous of continuing to publish the college rules. The advantages in favor of continuing this arrangement, with some modifications, were as follows:

1. That it would be the easier and simpler plan, everything else being equal, for the committee to follow; and
2. That the Association would be assuming no financial risk in the matter.

On the other hand, no matter what the sales and profits might be from these rules, there would be no financial return to the Association.

The committee decided to consider this proposition further, provided the following conditions could be met:

1. That the price of the guides should be ten cents, or not more than fifteen cents, instead of twenty-five cents.
2. That the advertising statements to the effect that Spalding apparatus is required by the rules in championship contests be discontinued in the guides unless such action had actually been taken by the rules committees.
3. That the cover and make-up of the book give much more

prominence to the National Collegiate Athletic Association and much less to A. G. Spalding & Bros.

4. That the American Sports Publishing Company should be asked if they would be willing, providing they were authorized to publish the college rules, to publish a limited edition of a National Collegiate Handbook along the lines suggested in the committee's report.

In this connection the committee considered in detail the plan of placing the publication of one or all of the Association's guides in the hands of another publishing house, such as the International Y. M. C. A. Publishing Company. Such a plan would seem to possess the following advantages:

1. There would be a source of income for the Association if the sale of the books should be large enough.
2. There would seem to be an opportunity for a wider distribution among the schools, colleges, Young Men's Christian Associations, and settlements, not only in this country but abroad.
3. There would be complete control of the advertising material.
4. There would be greater emphasis placed upon the leadership of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in amateur athletics throughout the country.

The possible drawbacks to this scheme were:

1. That the circulation of the guides might not be so thorough and widespread, particularly during the first year, as they seem to have been in the past; and
2. There was the possibility of financial loss to the Association if the sale of the books and the proceeds of the advertising should not meet the cost of manufacture and circulation.

It was decided to make a further study of the matter in order to get more information on the foregoing points before a decision should be made.

A conference was held with Mr. J. W. Spalding and other representatives of A. G. Spalding & Bros. and the American Sports Publishing Company, during which the whole question was thoroughly discussed. As a result of this and of other conferences and considerable correspondence, a conclusion was reached and a plan of action formulated and followed, which may be summarized as follows:

1. The suggestion which had been made repeatedly by your committee in previous years that the Amateur Athletic Union and the colleges should establish a coöperative relationship in formulating and publishing a uniform code of basket ball rules was adopted.
2. The Guide was to be published by the American Sports

Publishing Company as a ten-cent book, under the direction of an editorial committee representing each of the three organizations, the International Y. M. C. A. Committee having previously joined with the college committee in formulating the basket ball rules.

3. The copyright of the rules was taken out in the name of the committees representing the three organizations, and the American Sports Publishing Company.

4. No material should appear on the advertising pages which would indicate that Spalding apparatus was required in championship contests.

5. An edition of fifty thousand copies was authorized and this was followed shortly afterward by a supplementary edition of seven thousand, and recently by another of four thousand.

Permission has been granted by the three organizations represented on the joint rules committee for the reprinting of these rules in a standard book of games and in the handbook of the Philadelphia public schools.

The committee arranged also for the publication by the American Sports Publishing Company of the swimming and water polo rules compiled by the National Collegiate Swimming Committee, on the same conditions agreed upon in the case of the basket ball rules. This book will be available for use within a short time.

It has not been found possible to get the track rules into shape for publication. It seemed to the committee wiser under all the circumstances to drop for this year any further consideration of the plan of publishing a handbook on the lines suggested.

This committee recommends that provision be made for a committee on the publication of rules as a standing committee, and that, if this is acted upon favorably, the Association formulate its desires as to the policy which it wishes followed in the future in dealing with the questions treated in this report.

J. E. RAYCROFT, *Chairman.*

The recommendation in the last paragraph was adopted by the Association.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On recommendation of the Executive Committee it was voted that the president appoint a committee of three to revise the constitution. For that purpose the president later appointed:

Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University, Professor T. F. Moran, Purdue University, and Professor Albert Lefevre, University of Virginia.

The Executive Committee also presented the following motion, offered by Dr. Lambeth:

Voted to recommend to the Association that a committee be appointed, with the secretary of the Association as chairman, which shall act in an advisory function in aiding the adjustment of athletic differences between institutions.

This resolution was adopted.

Professor Phillips reported for the Federated Committee of national organizations, and suggested that the Association reaffirm their vote of last year, which accepted and adopted the recommendations in the following report:

The Federated Committee of national organizations which have athletic interests respectfully recommends to the National Collegiate Athletic Association that it approve the principle of co-operation with other national organizations in the formation of a code of amateur rules and in raising the ethical standards of sport.

It recommends specifically that, working under this general plan, the basket ball rules committee, the swimming rules committee, and the track rules committee be empowered to coöperate with similar committees from other national organizations, and to agree upon a national code of rules for these sports if it seems to them wise.

PAUL C. PHILLIPS, *Representative of the N. C. A. A. on the Federated Committee.*

The Association voted to reaffirm its vote of last year, and Professor Phillips was reappointed to represent the National Collegiate Athletic Association on the Federated Committee. The Executive Committee were given power to act upon any matters that may be suggested to them by the Federated Committee.

The decision as to time and place of next meeting was left with power to the Executive Committee.

The secretary was requested to extend to the management of Hotel Astor the thanks of the Association for the excellent accommodations furnished free of charge.

The secretary read communications from Major Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., and from Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, now serving as Major in the Medical Corps of the British Army. These letters from former officers of the Association were received with much applause, and the secretary was requested to extend to these gentlemen the best wishes of the Association.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

On nomination of the Executive Committee, the following committees were appointed for the year 1916:

Track Rules Committee.

Director Frank R. Castleman, Ohio State University, chairman; Mr. Romeyn Berry, Cornell University; Dr. J. L. Griffith, Drake University.

Basket Ball Rules Committee.

Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University, chairman; Dr. James Naismith, University of Kansas; Mr. Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy, Andover; Dr. L. J. Cooke, University of Minnesota; Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Director Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School; Mr. J. F. Bohler, Washington State College; Mr. H. F. Sturdy, St. John's College.

Swimming Rules Committee.

Mr. F. W. Luchring, Princeton University, chairman; Dr. D. B. Reed, University of Chicago; Mr. R. F. Nelligan, Amherst College; Mr. C. D. Trubenbach, Columbia University.

Football Rules Committee.

Mr. E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; Dr. H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota; Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Lieut. Philip Hayes, United States Military Academy; Professor C. W. Savage, Oberlin College; Professor S. C. Williams, Iowa State College; Dr. W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia; also one representative each, to be designated by the football authorities of the following institutions: Harvard University, Yale University, Princeton University, University of Pennsylvania, Cornell University, United States Naval Academy, University of Chicago. This committee to elect its own chairman.

Association Football Rules Committee.

Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College, chairman; Mr. W. F. Garcelon, Bates College; Dr. P. S. Page, Phillips Academy, Andover; Dr. George Orton, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. C. H. Mapes, Columbia University; Professor C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri; Mr. C. S. Dymont, University of Oregon.

Committee on Publication of the Rules.

Professor J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University, chairman; Dr. J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College; Dean Louis Bevier, Rutgers College.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Nominating Committee made the following report, and on motion the secretary cast a ballot, whereupon the following were declared by the chairman duly elected to office for the year 1916.

President, Dean LeBaron R. Briggs, Harvard University; vice president, Dean James R. Angell, University of Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.

District representatives: First District, Professor R. N. Corwin, Yale University; Second District, Professor Joseph E. Raycroft, Princeton University; Third District, Professor C. H. Herty, University of North Carolina; Fourth District, Professor H. E. Buchanan, University of Tennessee; Fifth District, Professor G. A. Goodenough, University of Illinois; Sixth District, Professor C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri; Seventh District, Mr. Ben G. Owen, University of Oklahoma; Eighth District, Director E. J. Stewart, Oregon Agricultural College.

[NOTE. In place of Professor Corwin, who asked to be excused from serving in view of other important duties, the Executive Committee later appointed Prof. Hollon A. Farr, of Yale University.]

EVENING SESSION.

The Association reassembled at 8 p.m., and listened to an enjoyable address from Hon. William H. Taft. (See page 66.) Mr. Taft replied to a number of questions, and an informal discussion developed on the question of military preparedness and the relation of the colleges of the country thereto.

Dr. Raycroft having expressed a desire to be relieved of the appointment of district representative, the Executive Committee were given power to fill this vacancy and any other that may develop in the course of the year.

On motion the convention adjourned, to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Secretary*.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLE-
GIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

I. THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

DEAN LEBARON R. BRIGGS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Having craftily secured four distinguished speakers for the morning program, I am commanded by good taste to say very little myself. That little shall be drawn both from theory and from experience and shall relate to one subject only. Intercollegiate athletics are under constant attack—and deservedly. "Intramural" athletics receive constant praise—and deservedly. Yet neither the merited disapproval of the one nor the merited praise of the other makes clear that the one should be abandoned and the other should be all in all. As an Intercollegiate Athletic Association we are here to discuss *intercollegiate* athletics—not simply to interchange ideas about collegiate athletics, though that also we may profitably do. We are here not to abolish but to make better; not to destroy but to fulfill.

Now the evils of intercollegiate athletics are many and great; and of these evils the most comprehensive and the most searching is mutual distrust. Nor does it help matters to know that this distrust has at times been justified. Every experienced man will be slow to affirm that the record of his own college,—alumni, coaches, captains, managers, undergraduate public,—is immaculate, or even that every member of his Faculty has been open-minded to receive athletic truth or open-mouthed to proclaim it. Nevertheless we have suspected others more than ourselves; we have listened too partially to unsupported college rumor of evil practices among our rivals, and have forgotten that whether the beam or only the mote is ours, we must get rid of it before we can tastefully attack either the mote or the beam in them. Even as I speak, some of you are thinking of Harvard as a college that tolls great athletes away from other colleges at the last moment, suffers them to receive vast sums for nominal labor, and meantime gives public thanks that she is not as other colleges are. To those of us who see how few symptoms of wealth these high-salaried athletes display, to those of us who hear their exposition of their own cases, there is a painful irony in the stories about them; yet the stories persist and are spread from sea to sea. Just before the last football game between Harvard and Yale the newspapers were full of unsubstantiated charges against the Harvard captain, whose chief offense, so far as I can judge, is his exceptional skill. Letters signed with false names came to me and to him.

For several years one man, with every year a new name and a new and transient Alma Mater, has maligned him and other Harvard players in letters to me. If I answer this man's letters and invite him to appear in person, my answer comes back from the post office. He then writes that, "with characteristic Harvard snob-bishness," I ignore his communications, and he renews the attack on Harvard and all her works. Of course anonymous—or polyonymous—correspondents are of no account in themselves: their significance lies in the spirit that they represent. My point is that a large part of our mutual distrust springs from sources no more reputable than my Protean correspondent. At Harvard rumors are ripe of iniquitous practices at Princeton and Yale; at Princeton and Yale rumors are ripe of iniquitous practices at Harvard. No man can warrant every player or every alumnus of his college; but no just man will disqualify a player on unsupported charges, if the player himself, with every appearance of truth, denies them. When the professional trouble-makers can and do prove their accusations, we shall make short work of the professional athletes. Not until we cease to believe without evidence, not until we are less anxious about our rivals' morals than about our own, shall we be either sportsmen or gentlemen. Not until then shall we justify either to bigoted opposition or to the thinking public the intercollegiate sport which we hold dear. Properly conducted this sport widens sympathy, promotes generosity, and strengthens honor. Improperly conducted it may be all that its enemies declare it, a monstrous growth of brutality and craft over physical and intellectual manhood.

When I say that we must trust each other, I am not recommending the *naïveté* of the ostrich; blind belief is folly. But "blind unbelief is sure to err": we cannot establish trust in ourselves without trusting others: moreover, heretical though it may seem, there are many worse things than being cheated now and then; and if we are always expecting to be cheated, we are not merely unhappy, we are cheated quite as often. When we know that a man or a college is untrustworthy let us not deal with him or it; but let us be slow in knowing. Let us not distrust till we have to—and we may never have to.

The newspapers have printed much about a recent meeting of men who represent athletics at Yale and Princeton and Harvard. Just one thing makes that meeting noteworthy, one thing which should be universal and therefore not conspicuous at all—the fact that the men met, not as politicians, but as comrades in a single cause; not to guard and champion their respective colleges but to discuss with perfect openness the athletic affairs of the three colleges as if the three were one. The chairmen of the committees on athletics at Yale, Princeton, and Harvard know that each chairman will tell the others the truth as he sees it; that each in deciding about his own players will express to the others his own

doubts, and will welcome the expression of theirs. If a nasty rumor regarding any player springs up just before the great game, these men know that, wherever it comes from, it does not come from headquarters; and the authorities of the rival college are among the first to whom they impart it. In this there is no conspicuous virtue—nothing but common courtesy and common sense. Let our colleges keep at the head of their athletics men who try to be honest, let those men trust each other down to the ground, and half the evils of intercollegiate athletics will die a natural death.

II. SCHEDULE-MAKING AND INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

PROFESSOR ALBERT LEFEVRE, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

It must be the assumption of the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association that intercollegiate sport is morally significant. Otherwise the fostering care which American universities, colleges, and schools devote to such athletic interests is misdirected and indefensible. There is a spreading recognition of the truth that well-regulated, clean, and organized athletics are potent moral factors in the lives of college communities.

As collegiate athletics become steadily cleaner, they become increasingly powerful agents of social morality. "We must always build upon what we have," says Professor Royce in his fine and spirited lectures on *The Philosophy of Loyalty*, "and therefore any unnecessary hostility . . . to the athletic life is profoundly objectionable." "Fair play in sport," he continues, "is a peculiarly good instance of loyalty, and the elders who lead and who organize our youthful sports can do a great work for the nation. The coach, or the other leader in college sports, to whom fair play is not a first concern, is simply a traitor to our youth and to our nation. If the doctrine of these lectures be right, we can see with what stupendous human interests he is trifling."

Provided, then, that they be clean and fair, what are the stupendous moral values and interests of collegiate athletics? A real answer to this question would carry us too far away from the title to which this paper is appended. It may not be amiss, however, simply to enumerate a few beneficial results, among the many which might be called to mind.

At first glance it may seem to be the prime blessing of organized athletics that they require of the devotees well-regulated conduct of temperance and restraint. To have a large number of students for large portions of the year leading disciplined lives of physical cleanness, avoiding in their conduct all forms of excess, denying the insinuations of sense, is indeed a boom which the guardians of our colleges at least are not apt to underestimate.

Though of undoubted importance, the mere existence of such abstinence does not of itself reveal its own true moral import. The influences at work in the formation of character are more subtle and do not lie thus upon the surface. The significant and permanent moral values are to be discovered in the fact that the pledges of good conduct are voluntary; that the discipline involves many forms of self-sacrifice, the surrender of self to *fit* one for the privilege of representing others for the sake of a cause; that loyalty in the service of a social group spells self-denial and self-control, that fidelity to a trust means stability of purpose. The athlete learns that he *can* live up to these requirements; and this becomes transmuted into the judgment that he *ought*; and through the joy of achievement and the consciousness of a charge well kept, the outward forms of observance become transfigured into inward desires. Proper-minded intercollegiate athletics thus spread abroad the gospel of unflinching loyalty to a cause and unity of action in the realization of a common purpose. The sympathetic comradeship and the spirit of mutual helpfulness engendered lead to a real genius for coöperation, while demanding at the same time individual versatility and resourcefulness in emergencies. Self must be relatively effaced; the team and the team work and those whom the team represents are paramount. This social objective is no mean moral leaven. All this makes for the coördination of a wholesome mind and a sound body, an end which must remain at least one of the purposes of education as long as we humans happen to be psycho-physical organisms and not disembodied spirits.

Now if our athletic life, when rightly directed, tends towards these benefactions and excellencies, certain corollaries must follow. All traits and practices which conflict with these aims must be condemned as evils and shams, and every effort must be made to counteract their influence. It has been generally recognized by thoughtful students of American intercollegiate athletics that not only had some evil tendencies and abuses arisen, which demanded surgical and remedial action, but that also constructive measures should be adopted for the development of the positive values of such sport. Under no other conditions should an institution, which is conscious of its responsibilities, tolerate, much less cherish, extramural contests.

First, it is axiomatic that for this aim the players must be both *bona fide* students, and in a strict sense amateurs, qualifying under laws honorably and effectively administered. If they are not *bona fide* students, they are fraudulent representatives. If they are not amateurs, but have received or are receiving pay for athletic services, the good results hoped for are well-nigh precluded. The abstinence and self-denial are merely those of the employee, accessories of money-making, not expressions of the motives of those who from love of sport volunteer, freely and

ungrudgingly, to serve a cause and represent a group. To permit our players to receive money for athletic prowess is, if not the worst, certainly not the best way to realize the ideals of the living philosophy of loyalty. Furthermore, if the laws under which players qualify are not honorably administered, the athletic life is rotten at heart. In the soil of subterfuge and deceit, good seed shall not be planted.

Secondly, in relation to these concerns, there is an increasing appreciation of the desirability of eliminating the itinerant coach, who is not an officer of the institution, a member of the Faculty, an alumnus, or an undergraduate. The interests of the itinerant coach are frequently apt to force him to view sport as an end in itself, and thus to be out of harmony with those who view sport as an educational means for the development of character and body. During his itinerancies, he sometimes garners in his material, and when not itinerating he orders it by mail or by wire. Thus the spirit, which should be cultivated to bring about the desired fruition, withers and dies.

Now, if the athletic aims which have been mentioned commend themselves to your judgment, the relation of schedule-making to such purposes must be fixed in our minds. The schedule is one of the most important instrumentalities for promoting or destroying the ethical import and comity of intercollegiate athletics. Even cursory reflection will appreciate the truth that there is a close and vital connection between the athletic ideals of an institution, the character of its chosen athletic opponents, and also the institutional and public results of athletic rivalry. Every college is morally responsible not only for its own athletic disposition and aspiration, but also for its example, influence, and encouragement for others—especially in its own geographical territory. Therefore, it is reprehensible and even offensive for an institution which is striving genuinely to follow "the road which is called straight" to permit athletic relationship with another which, either willingly or unwillingly, makes neither persistent nor effective effort to do likewise. Not only is this prohibition a social duty, but self-respect and self-protection demand it. We cannot hope to sustain a right spirit and atmosphere, if we send forth our student representatives to compete with those who have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The clamor for such illogical and unethical contests is familiar and universal experience; it is known in all sections of our country, no matter how we "box the compass."

To refuse to play such games is a social obligation, because by playing them demerit is rewarded instead of being punished, unfairness is encouraged instead of being frowned upon, and illegitimate methods are aided and abetted in the attainment of their purpose, instead of being thwarted and stamped with disapprobation. In truth, an institution by so doing makes itself accessory

before the fact, and thus actively retards the growth of others in the right direction, when it should bring all the weight of its influence to furnish the impulse for true progress. It would seem that our educational institutions have been, in this respect, guilty of inconsistency and flabbiness of resolve. Sometimes we hear it argued that no matter how wrong the conditions, you must never refuse to play opponents who have defeated you, until victory has blotted out defeat. Then, perchance, the case can be decided on its merits! Such a position is tantamount to saying: We shall play another as long as he is an efficient crook and accomplishes his purpose, but the moment he becomes inefficient and fails of his purpose, we may meritoriously quit! If the first athletic commandment is: Thou shalt not dissemble nor avail thyself of subterfuge; then surely the second is like unto it: Thou shalt not encourage deceit in another nor support him in his sham.

Secondly, no matter how loud and insistent the popular clamor, how spectacular and financially profitable the contest, or how acute or chronic the partisanship, it is wrong to schedule a game which has not the essence of true rivalry, but is on the contrary pulsating with an animus which at times culminates in hatred. Such contests lead to internal dissension, institutional hostility, and public wrangling, the fertile sources of backbiting and distrust. They breed conditions and spread temptations which disgust the sober-minded and always provoke imperious demands for the abolition of intercollegiate sport. It is the duty of the friends of athletics to prevent these evils. In other words, schedules which change must be subservient to principles which are fixed.

There is still another, through a different question, which has both theoretical and practical import for the psychologically strenuous game of football. How many games should a football team play in a season, and what is the functional interrelationship of the games scheduled? Certainly not more than nine, probably not more than seven, seems to be the empirical answer to the former half of the question. In regard to the latter half, it may be said that one's chief rival should be played at the end of the season, and all earlier games should be secondary to, and preparatory for, that climax. It is inadvisable to permit the playing of any game which interferes with maximum efficiency on the last day. No team ever explodes twice in the same season with its highest power. If an institution's football ambition is not quite so clear, schedules are apt to become somewhat confused, and policies perhaps vacillating. This makes it even more necessary to avoid needless complications and entangling alliances. If intercollegiate football is to be vindicated by its educational worth, the task of a team should be clear cut and definite, not incoherent and promiscuous. Hence, the pernicious character of so-called post-season "challenges," for the benefit of charity, and for the

sake of deciding a championship! Of a verity, charity covers a multitude of sins. If a team is led forth and "sicked on" to battle with all comers, as if in defense of some championship title, forsooth, the situation would be ludicrous, were it not unreasonable. Disappointment and disaster ensue. The criticism that follows is misdirected. Instead of fault being found with the folly of the schedule, blame is laid upon any and every other factor—the "bum" eligibility rules, the inexperienced coaches, the pusillanimous Faculty, and even an alleged Oriental hue in the captain and players. Revolutionary demands are heard in the land. Sane growth is retarded and constructive work undone. Faculty concessions are urged. Plans for greater income are made. Instead of being taught the homely virtue of cutting our coat to suit our cloth, we are led to cry out for unbounded cloth to suit the coat of an illogical ambition.

In conclusion, it may be said, all our efforts must be directed towards the production of the right spirit of the players on the field. With our eyes fixed on high aims, with our minds responsive to true methods, with our wills resolved that they shall be followed, we shall have teams of students, playing fairly, cleanly, and courteously, and yet with skill and pluck and aggressiveness. Then indeed may the athlete say with Sir Galahad:

"My strength is as the strength of ten
Because my heart is pure."

III. COLLEGE IDEALS AND ATHLETICS.

PROFESSOR ROBERT N. CORWIN, YALE UNIVERSITY.

There would, I think, be little dispute as to the proper definition of the function of the American university. We all agree in a general way that the university exists primarily for the purpose of preparing young men for service,—that its chief aim is to train young men in habits of thought and a mode of life which will fit them to live better and longer and more effectively. As to the best ways and means of attaining this high aim there is great want of unanimity among Faculties and within each Faculty. It is, therefore, rather anomalous to find such agreement in educational bodies as to the value of a prominent and growing factor in university life. Most of our Faculties are pretty well agreed in the belief that athletics are a real menace to the attainment of that high purpose for which our institutions of higher learning were founded and are maintained. They have become an insidious malady which threatens the well-being of the body scholastic. Constant restrictive regulations and repressive measures are required to keep athletic sports from intrusion into the temple of learning. We are constantly adding to the already large body of

rules which so frequently reiterate the prohibition, "No student shall engage in athletic sports unless,—or until,—or except,—etc."

Strangely enough, those who are being fitted for service and taught to live more fully and more wisely at the hands of the Faculty, and who willingly submit to its guidance in most matters, refuse to accept its dictum on athletics. The sentiment among the undergraduates is as universally pro-athletic as it is anti-athletic in the Faculty, and we have ample evidence that many, if not most, of the graduates carry this faith or prejudice with them into later life. Many of them testify to its lessons and benefits.

Thus, on athletics each university is a house divided against itself,—a domestic condition which we are taught is not conducive to felicity or effectiveness. It seems fitting, therefore, to ask whether there is any quality inherent in athletics which gives them their bad name in the books of the Faculty, and to see whether it is inevitable that this activity which looms so large in the mind of the undergraduate should seem so perverse of educational ideals to the Faculty. It may be that athletic principles and practices can be so modified and amplified as to remove the element of menace in the eyes of the Faculty without any loss of benefit in the mind of the student. I have not developed such a degree of self-complacency as permits the conviction that I have found a specific for all the ills connected with athletics, but I am venturing, nevertheless, upon the basis of a limited and modest experience, to bring forward some matters and to suggest some remedial measures which may seem worthy of consideration to this body.

In the first place, do athletics deserve their low educational rating? The attitude of the Faculty, which ranges from serene indifference to active hostility, is based upon the belief that they unduly consume the time and divert the interest of the student. This attitude is, of course, amply justified if the assumption is correct that athletic sports serve no good purpose. If athletics are not an aid to the accomplishment of the high aim which is set before every institution of learning, they should be hewn out root and branch and cast into the fire. If athletics cannot be taught and practised in such a way as to aid in the attainment of some educational purpose, the sooner they are eliminated from college life the better. But we must be careful, in our haste, not to throw out the baby with the bath.

For many believe, and I am of their number, that the athletic field offers a laboratory in the art of living for which no other feature of the university can be a substitute. Our reading and our history may do for us all that a Bacon or a Chesterfield promised; our lectures on economics, psychology, and physics may give us the words of many valuable and infallible laws; but the word becomes life on the field or in the boat. Here we can get a severe try-out for our philosophy of life and theories of conduct.

Nothing is so sad in educational experience as to see a father who has become great through overcoming real obstacles and mastering real problems try to create artificially, through the medium of the school or university, similar experiences for his son. Such a course is foredoomed to failure. But there is one extra-curriculum course where the boy can get up against the real thing, and that is in athletics. There are few real conditions in life where the boy gets so close to Mother Earth, or so close to the sons of men, as in the rough-and-tumble of the athletic field, and there is no lecture-room or laboratory in the college where for either rich or poor the actual give and take of later life are so nearly duplicated. St. Paul knew whereof he spoke when he compared life to a long-distance run. If he had known football he would have used a more striking simile.

If, then, there are many who consider that athletics offer a course not so much in the precepts as in the practice of manliness, honesty, self-restraint, persistence, resourcefulness, and fair play,—the virtues necessary for effective living; if most of us believe that it encourages clean living, which is almost synonymous with clear thinking; it seems to me that there is no question as to the wisdom of retaining this course, and, further, that serious consideration ought to be given to the advisability of erecting this department of athletic sports into one of greater importance and dignity. For, if athletics are not aiding the work of the lecture-room and laboratory, the presumption seems to me justified that the fault lies with those higher up,—and this brings me to speak of the control of athletics.

Inasmuch as athletic sports have been considered the most extra of extra-curriculum activities, their management has been left very largely in the hands of the undergraduates. We, at Yale, have been especially conservative in this respect. We have felt that the assumption of control by the Faculty might dampen the enthusiasm and lessen the spontaneity of undergraduate sports. It is evident, however, that one may exceed the minimum limit even in non-intervention. Loyalty in the student body must be built upon respect and confidence. These qualities will be wanting as long as it is felt that the interests of professor and student are not common. Thus, the athletic field, which might be most productive of good human relations between teacher and pupil, is most sterile in this particular as far at least as the university is concerned. The athletic field might, and ought to be, the forum for developing and strengthening the common human interests of Faculty and student.

There can be little effective guidance without sympathetic interest. I should not go so far as to suggest that instructors and professors should be selected for their prowess upon the athletic field. Men are chosen to the Faculty for their interest or attainments in numerous and varied fields of human thought and en-

deavor. Would it be a lowering of the aims of college or a perversion of its high purpose if there were a larger admixture of men whose primary interest was the general welfare and development of the student? I submit, therefore, that sympathetic interest in the general welfare and development of the undergraduate is a very desirable requisite in a teacher.

Faculty control has meant in most cases unsympathetic, and not infrequently unintelligent, repression. We need more of the "big brother" movement in our Faculties. The Boy Scouts have shown us what can be done at an earlier age in transforming the spirit of playfulness and restlessness which, when left unemployed and unguided, easily becomes perverted into mischievousness. Perfectly good instincts have been turned to useful rather than harmful ends. The average undergraduate, as I have found him, is desirous of doing what is right as he sees it, but he needs and wants the help of the best minds, more encouragement and less reproof, more sympathy and less legislation; but inasmuch as the Faculty has not made itself the natural and logical adviser in athletics, the undergraduate has been forced to turn for help to the athletic lobby. This has usurped the place which belongs by right to the Faculty, and is largely responsible for the code and traditions of sport. If, then, there has developed in the undergraduate theory of conduct a dual code of honor, which finds its most frequent expression in athletic practices, the fault lies in large measure with Faculty indifference.

It is obvious, moreover, that with this form of control there can arise no consistent, constructive policy commensurate with the importance of the problem. The undergraduate world is a rapidly changing world, and, without assistance from older heads, its athletics must be based upon a hand-to-mouth policy which does not look far beyond the day of graduation. Holy horror would seize any Faculty at the suggestion that any other department or course of study should be turned over body and soul to undergraduate control. Yet none has the possibilities to be found in athletics.

If it is accepted as axiomatic that athletics ought to have some educational aim, and the proof is sufficient that this might be attained, in some degree at least, with more intelligent and sympathetic guidance, the tendencies which most threaten the university status of athletics are, it seems to me, patent, and of these evils the greatest is professionalism. Under pressure from without, as well as from within, there has grown up a spirit which is a real menace to athletic sports and which the undergraduates are unable to lay. By professionalism I do not mean any one special thing or series of things. It does not mean necessarily summer baseball, the acceptance of pay, gate receipts, or playing with professionals, or numerous other practices condemned in detail

in a cumbersome and complicated body of law. In dealing with professionalism we fail to see the forest for the trees, for professionalism means rather a point of view, and this point of view is essentially and unalterably uneducational and uncollegiate. In the first place, it encourages the development of a few for the entertainment of the many, which is undemocratic and illogical. It kills the spirit of play and eliminates from athletics all notion of recreation and physical development. It leads to the so-called featuring of schoolboys and collegians by the newspaper, and magnifies the importance of the athlete in his own eyes and in that of the readers of the sporting page. It obscures and distorts educational values. It means coaches who are rewarded out of proportion to their services and whose position of importance and influence has no relation to their real services, and puts into the hands of those whose chief desire must be victory, a power for good or evil which can hardly be measured. It fosters mass distrust in intercollegiate relations. Professionalism, then, has its face set against what is highest and best in collegiate life. What is needed is an All-American code of honor rather than an All-American team.

The incentive of victory is perfectly legitimate and should be present. I do not agree with those who hold that the desire for victory is the root of most of our athletic evils. Competition is the spice of athletic life. The game for the game's sake would be tame and a less perfect reflection of life without the desire to excel or the will to win. I see no reason why this incentive should be eliminated. It seems to me not only perfectly legitimate but highly desirable. The incentive to victory can involve no dangers, provided the rules of the game are so made and so construed that what is best for the whole man and for the whole university will win in the long run.

But the price of victory may easily be too high. It is so when we employ as coaches men whose position, reputation, and salary are staked on victory. At present there are in most of the larger universities a considerable number of men engaged in coaching some form of athletics, having only the most nominal or formal relations with the Faculty, but whose relations with the students are most intimate and whose influence is constant and far-reaching. Yet these men whom the students regard as their natural guides, philosophers, and friends are chosen frequently if not generally by the undergraduates or by the graduate lobby, and not for their moral qualities but for their ability to "put it over" or "get it across." At present men are permitted as coaches and advisers who would not be tolerated in a similar capacity in any class-room or lecture-room. Are not most of the objectionable attributes of athletics a direct consequence of an indifference which permits this? Is there any sufficient reason why coaches should

be chosen with less care than professors? They certainly have, as a rule, greater authority and influence with the student.

From this untoward desire for victory, which is the direct result of the head coach with his Prussianized general staff and board of strategy, his recruiting agents and intelligence bureau, have come our numerous and varied eligibility difficulties. These now require much legislation, and are, notwithstanding, a source of much ill will between colleges. With the transfer of control from the head coach to men whose purpose was primarily educational, victory would not be the only incentive and matters of eligibility would become of minor consequence. The muck-rake of the sporting editor might then be beaten into a plowshare or a pruning hook.

President Lowell expressed to me a short time ago a sentiment which I should like to repeat here. It is his opinion that one of the chief purposes of intercollegiate athletics is to establish and encourage mutual respect and confidence,—and that there is no good reason why the graduates and undergraduates of Harvard should not feel the same trust in those of Yale as they do in each other. He believes that a spirit of confidence and good feeling is essential to good sport, and that that feeling will grow and will ultimately inspire and control all of our athletic doings. All of us can concur in this sentiment and belief. The chief reason for this elaborate eligibility legislation is that species of college professionalism which has its center in the head coach and his need of recruits and of victory. In these matters, as in many others, the school has seen the light earlier than the university. Many of our large secondary schools have realized to how great a degree athletic doings and dealings were a touch-stone for testing the general moral tone of the institution and to what extent athletic practices may make or mar the good name of the school. Many schools have recognized that there was an educational career for a man in athletics, have made the position of coach one of dignity and trust, and have chosen to it men who would ornament any Faculty.

Upon the basis of considerations indicated by the foregoing, I believe that athletics may and ought to be an important feature in university education and that they should therefore be more closely associated with the intra-curriculum aims. I maintain, also, that wiser guidance and a more constructive policy would eliminate those features which are distinctly uneducational and which now hold Faculty and students apart and encourage distrust between universities. Finally, I should like to add that Faculty control, as at present exemplified, is not synonymous with wise control. To become so, it needs the admixture in large quantities of common sense, interest, and sympathy.

IV. ATHLETIC STANDARDS.

DEAN HOWARD MCCLENAHAN, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

When asked to speak here to-day in representation of Princeton and in the absence of President Hibben, I selected the subject "Athletic Standards," because, like charity, it covers a multitude of things. It is so flexible a term that one may talk of almost any phase of athletic life without being altogether out of touch with the subject.

I have no intention to speak of those standards which might be regarded as standards of athletic achievement, as records of athletic ability. I have no excuse for speaking of such matters, for I am athletic only very vicariously, and then chiefly by repression. I do want, however, to speak of certain standards of policy which have in many places governed the athletic relations of some institutions, of many points of athletic faith about whose statements may be crystallized the whole athletic policy of an institution. To most, if not to all, these principles, if they can be called such, my own college has at some time adhered enthusiastically. To some it still adheres, at least in spots. I hope it will therefore be quite unnecessary to add that in what I have to say I have no one particular college in mind, and have no desire to criticise any particular institution. My own college is probably as much to be criticised as any other.

The first of these athletic sayings which seems to me unfortunate is the following: "Never give up a team which has beaten you until you have beaten it." This attitude is perhaps one of the most common in all our athletic relations. I think it is one which is based upon the feeling that if athletic relations with a team which has just beaten us are terminated, we may be accused of fear of being beaten in the future, and so because of this fear of criticism, we take the position, first beat a team, then throw it down! To start a game in this spirit is to start exactly wrong. The whole emphasis is placed upon winning, and often the method of winning is felt to be altogether unimportant. As in any game in which victory is the feature of all compelling importance, the game itself is likely to cease to be a game, and to become discreditable to the college represented, and harmful to athletics generally.

Surely, to give up games with a team which has beaten us, whatever may be the reason by which the continuation of such games was made undesirable, and to state frankly the reason for the action taken, displays a higher type of sportsmanship than the attitude indicated above, and also displays a finer grade of moral courage. To give up, in the face of certain criticism and misrepresentation, a game which in itself is undesirable, requires good courage and good sportsmanship. To continue to play games

which are in themselves undesirable, because of fear of criticism, is not wholly creditable.

Another foundation stone of athletic policy is the cry, "Smith College never protests." I use the term, "Smith College," here in its family sense and not in any particular sense, and certainly not with any reference to a distinguished woman's college. The origin of this policy undoubtedly lies in two sentiments which are wholly creditable to their possessors, a consciousness of one's own rectitude, and confidence in one's competitors. As time passes and one proclaims, season after season, "Smith never protests," there comes a certain pride, a certain arrogance, of position long maintained, even though one of the two grounds for the adoption of this position, i.e., confidence in one's opponent, may have disappeared altogether. Such an attitude, honestly maintained without ulterior motive, displays a large amount of generous disregard for one's self which arouses in us warm sympathy and admiration.

The frame of mind here indicated is very much like that of a man who has gone through half a century without saying once the word "damn." He comes to have a vanity in his damnless state and boasts, "Never once have I used the naughty word." Then there occurs one of those occasions of irritation of spirit and of vexation, when he greatly suspects, and everybody else knows, that a soul-satisfying, mouth-filling, fervently spoken "damn," would be the solvent for almost all of his troubles, yet from pride he remains uncomfortable.

This position is a very dangerous one—not the damnless, but the non-protesting one. What position would an unscrupulous or dishonest manager or coach wish his opponents to take in order to insure victory for his team? Could anything assist him more in getting together a team which would be a sure winner than the certain knowledge that his honest opponents would make no objection, would offer no protest, however his team might be constituted? Surely such a state of affairs is subversive of all fair dealing. The honest team is compelled to meet a team very improperly made up and is often thereby deprived of the credit which it richly deserves. How almost infinitely better in every respect it is to have a frank, friendly exchange of information of criticism between the coaches, even to have acrimonious protests which may be settled openly and honorably.

A further evil of this policy is the feeling that a protest is a discredit to the institution offering it. Just why a protest should be so regarded, the present speaker has never been able to understand. Protests can be made only when an agreement, or understanding, has been arrived at between two or more colleges and when one party to the agreement, or understanding, thinks that some other party is not living up to his obligations. Two business men enter into a business contract, and, after a time, there is a disagreement as to just what the contract means. One of the

parties to it makes a protest by legal means. Surely this man does nothing discreditable when he attempts, by proper agencies, to protect what he believes to be his right. There seems to be no reason that a practice which is regarded by everyone as reasonable and honorable in business should not also be so regarded when applied to athletic affairs.

Of course there is a much better way to meet any question which may arise between two colleges than by a protest. A frank and friendly meeting and discussion of the differences of opinion involved, an exchange of information by both parties, will almost always remove all misunderstanding without leaving behind any bitterness or animosity. Such a conference has recently been held between representatives of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. At it the frankest possible expressions of opinion were uttered and received with the utmost good nature and good will. Many misunderstandings have been obviated, and the whole athletic atmosphere of the three universities is being clarified by this good-natured and friendly procedure. It is a very real pleasure to be able to make mention of the delightful spirit shown by the representatives of Harvard and Yale in their meetings with us.

Another belief, universally held, I presume, by undergraduates, is expressed in the statement, often made with irritation and profane emphasis, "As long as I pass my examinations, it is none of the Faculty's business how many sports I take part in."

To this opinion I offer complete dissent. The number of sports a student engages in is very much the business of the Faculty, for the mere passing of all examinations, with whatever grade, is not by any means the largest part of a college training. Few of us in this presence will deny that the main business of an educational institution is to educate, to train the mind, and that when competitive athletics cease to be subservient to this main purpose, they become harmful. Of course no one who really knows the effect of athletics upon a college world, both the individual and the collective effect, will for an instant deny the inestimable value of them. The development of self-control and of good temper, the prevention of physical and moral excesses, the elevation of the moral tone of the whole community, are the very commonplaces of life to those in intimate contact with college athletic affairs; yet athletics must be secondary; otherwise, the institution fails to maintain its standard as a college, and becomes in fact, if not in name, an athletic club.

The attainment of ability to pass examinations is an essential and very big part of the college discipline. Yet it is perhaps not the most desirable result, or the one which is likely in latter years to be of most service. In the present speaker's opinion, the best thing a college can do for a man is to help him to acquire the practice of exhaustive yet extensive reading. Such a practice gives to one the power which comes from full knowledge, the joys

of the love and companionship of books. The formation of this habit requires much time for reading, time free from the excitement and distraction of competitive intercollegiate athletics. It seems to me that if one takes the position that the main function of a college is as I have defined it, he must admit that there must be some time during the college year when a student shall not be permitted to indulge in athletic competitions in any representative capacity.

Princeton has applied this belief for fifteen years in her so-called "two sports rule," prohibiting "participation in more than two sports requiring absence from town in term time." Harvard has an equivalent rule forbidding contests in more than two seasons of sport per year, except by special permission of the Athletic Committee. These two rules guarantee that a student shall have a considerable portion of the year for reading, if he wishes it. Moreover, the two sports rule is designed to protect, not the pass man, the athlete of proverbially low standing, but the marked man of high ability—the man for whose utmost development the college should strive mightily. I have had more than one man come to me to ask that he should be declared ineligible, in order that he should thus be relieved of the compulsion of college opinion driving him into a college team, and be given the time to do the reading which he yearned to do. The rule is formulated for the protection of that *rara avis*, the scholarly student! It was, I think, the recognition of this need which forced the distinguished ex-president of Princeton to declare that all sports should be limited to the four major, and that the midwinter sports—the athletic ones, not the human—should be abolished. He overlooked the amazing decrease of drinking and of immorality which has accompanied the growth of those minor sports which are played in the winter months.

Other athletic "old saws" might be named, referring to ringer athletes, or summer baseball, etc. The three which I have cited will suffice.

The attitude of mind indicated by these sayings seems to be that of young men, of men whose experience is not great and whose judgment is unformed and unreliable. If this be true, the obvious thing is to put control in the hands of older men—and, equally obviously, in the hands of the Faculty.

The undergraduate has no background and no perspective. He has little if any knowledge of the past, and little if any knowledge of the tendencies of development of the future. He is likely to be altogether too obliging to those whom he knows and likes, and altogether too suspicious of those whom he does not know. He is most lovable, but he is a creature of prejudices and whims and fancies.

The graduates are ordinarily not available in sufficient numbers to permit of any marked choice for membership in any governing

athletic board made up entirely of graduates. Usually also the standards of the alumni, while high enough in intent and pure enough in purpose, are not fixed upon full information concerning the problems to be solved. The alumni as a rule have not that intimate knowledge of scholastic ideals and scholastic practices which is necessary for a man who is to govern most wisely the athletic affairs of a university or college.

The natural body for the control of such institutions seems to be the Faculty. The Faculty is always on its job. Its members are always available for the service required. They possess, at least in theory, full knowledge of the requirements to be fulfilled, and a deal of sympathy with young men and with their interests. It does seem that a hand-picked Faculty committee offers the best body for the solution of the problems of athletic eligibility and of those phases of athletic control which have to do with the scholastic relations of athletes. Such a body is likely to be free from the prejudices which so strongly influence both graduates and undergraduates, as well as to know more intimately the problems to be attacked.

It seems well for the interests of athletics that some such control should be exercised. It is the speaker's opinion that some such relation of the Faculty to athletics would be greatly to the advantage of the members of the Faculty. It can only be for the great benefit of the members of the Faculty that they should associate with the very lovable, very interesting, sometimes very exasperating, but always very human youngsters who make up our athletic teams. It can only bring them refreshment and increased breadth of sympathy to know by experience that in straightforward honesty, in clean living, in gentlemanliness and true sportsmanship, that interesting complex called the "American college athlete" is like a certain famous soap, more than 99 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent pure.

V. ATHLETICS FOR ALL.

PRESIDENT HARRY A. GARFIELD, WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

One cannot have been long engaged in the study of college problems without becoming aware of the important difference between the relation of athletics to college life now and in the days before intercollegiate contests were introduced.

Games were formerly played during hours set apart for recreation. The place was always the college campus or some near-by field. Rules prescribed by the college authorities were few or none at all. For the most part, the whole matter lay outside the purview of the Faculty. Its members taught the subjects set down in the curriculum. The students formed their teams and played

their games as freely as now they arrange the leisure hours of the day.

With the introduction of intercollegiate games, it became necessary to readjust schedules of classroom exercises and to modify rules that games between colleges might be arranged. Thus it came about that those who thought themselves free from responsibility for athletics were compelled to give attention to them. This was by no means an unhappy result. Prior to that time, college Faculties had given too little attention to the question of bodily development and to the value of recreative sports. The subject was considered in a general way, but there was no well-directed effort to train the bodily powers. Like Topsy, the student "just grow'd."

That physical training is an essential part of a well-rounded scheme of education, no one now doubts. The problem is how to utilize the admirable forward impulse given to physical exercise by intercollegiate contests. What is this impulse? It springs from love of one's college—the desire to have it succeed, to have it deserve and receive the applause of men. The thrill that goes through every alumnus, old as well as young, is the best evidence of the reality of this feeling. The impulse finds expression in that illusive, undefinable, but very real thing we call college spirit. It sets the blood of the freshman on fire, and burns with a steady flame as long as life lasts. College spirit and the impulse of which it is the expression are not passing, ephemeral emotions. They are real and permanent possessions, because they are part of one of the two greatest emotions man is capable of feeling, namely, the desire to be of service to someone other than himself. All that is good and true and of fine quality in loyalty to college is an expression of this emotion. We desire to foster this spirit, but to free it from all that is sophistical and selfish, to broaden its scope, to make it more effective and more permanent. Athletics for all will contribute to the achievement of this desire.

Every argument which applies to intensive training for the few is applicable to substantially all college students. It is said that athletics bring the body under, prevent dissipation, make fiber, develop courage and quickness of mind as well as suppleness of body. This is true but, though the emphasis falls in different places with different men, the same need exists and the same help will be obtained from athletics for every man in college. So far as drinking and other forms of dissipation are concerned, the men on the squad who are kept straight are a mere handful compared with the many who make victory or defeat an occasion for excessive drinking, gambling, or worse. It is said that athletics develop college spirit. This also is true, but does this argument limit the squad to 10 or 20 per cent of the college body? If the squad contained 90 to 100 per cent of the undergraduates, would that make for more or less of college spirit?

It is necessary to pause at this point to consider a phase of the question not fully understood. It is the difference between true and false college spirit. "Doing something for the college" is accepted as the outward and visible sign of true college spirit. We not infrequently hear it said that So-and-So never did anything for the college, that he was a selfish grind. Did it never occur to us that our present athletic system may be largely to blame when a student with only a moderate degree of native physical power and large capacity for intellectual development is thrown back on himself? Moreover, he perceives the hollowness of much of the talk about "doing something for the college." If a student really wishes to serve the college, if he catches the vision and understands what service to the community, and through the community to mankind, really means, the desire and the vision will be sufficient to lead him to strive for that goal. Our observing student notes the fact that college honors stand invitingly at the end of every so-called activity and scholastic attainment, and that most men seem to be attracted chiefly by the honors. Not being one of the 10 or 20 per cent of athletes and therefore having no chance to play even on scrub teams, he turns to the kind of thing he can do (for he earnestly longs to be doing something), and though he may some day be honored by his Alma Mater for intellectual achievements helpful to mankind, he must for the present put up with being classed among the selfish grinds. Not all grinds are selfish, and not all who think they are doing something for the college are unselfish.

But to return to the question before us. From the point of view of the participants, the most enjoyable and recreative exercise is the so-called intramural game. It's great to see everybody out on the field—a half dozen or more games going on at once. There's a zest in playing among friends that takes us back to the days at school and before, when we played games for the fun of it, and came in tired and hungry, but joyous. There's a *camaraderie* about it that appeals to the best in human nature, to the generous and the courageous, to the love of our fellows, to the play instinct and to the compelling desire for companionship and community life. Such games help to fit a man for his part in the world and send him back to his study glowing with new life and more determined purpose. Compare this with the overwrought feelings, the excitement, the hopes and disappointments of a great intercollegiate match, and tell me which you would drop out of college life if either had to go. But the question is not which must be abandoned. It is rather a question of readjustment, of putting each in its place, and giving each its due weight. We are asking ourselves how to preserve and utilize what is good in intercollegiate athletics and get rid of the evils.

The most serious indictment of intercollegiate athletics is not that huge expenditures are involved, that athletic coaches are paid

as much and more than college professors, that the teams are thoroughly and rigorously trained. We are willing to spend the money and provide the training if the result justifies it. But it does not. A few only are highly trained, the majority not at all. The report of your committee on the Encouragement of Intra-collegiate and Recreative Sports, submitted in 1913, states that the average annual expenditure in the New England colleges for intercollegiate athletics is approximately \$170 per athlete while only 16 per cent of the students participate; that the average for the entire country is \$59 per athlete with 17 per cent of the total male students taking part. The committee also finds that not more than one-half of the students in college engaged in any form of systematic or organized exercise. It is utterly wasteful and without excuse that from 50 to 80 per cent of our students are condemned to go without physical training. In a goodly number of colleges, gymnastic exercise is required for one or more years, but this stops with the drudgery. It is like ploughing through the grammar and composition of a foreign language and then dropping the study just at the point where it begins to be interesting and of permanent value. The gymnasium requirement is good, but college games so organized and directed that each student will be encouraged to find his place in a team is vastly better. Men are more nearly equal on the physical side than any other. Therefore, the democratic principle of opportunity and training for all should apply there if anywhere. Yet, as several writers on this subject have pointed out, we have applied the aristocratic principle to athletics and the democratic to scholarship. Special and individual attention is bestowed upon the selected few who have been born with unusual bodily powers, while the man with extraordinary intellectual gifts must for the most part put up with his share of the general attention given to a class or group by his professor. As a result, we are annually graduating a few men of extraordinary athletic ability and many men of undeveloped intellectual power. This is demoralizing both to academic standards and to our national life. In this is found the real indictment of athletics.

The blame for this condition rests chiefly upon the alumni and the authorities of our colleges. The vast majority of graduates now living have grown up under the influence of intercollegiate athletics. The preoccupations of life have left them no time, and their remembrances no inclination, to consider seriously the relative values of college and intercollegiate games, and college authorities have hesitated to tell them the plain truth and hold up right standards. An alumnus called to a position of responsibility sees the question in another light. He perceives that "playing to win" has become a chief motive in American life, and that the alumnus who urges his college to "turn out winners" is heedlessly encouraging it to contribute to the selfish instincts of a commer-

cialized age in which competition is the god. Life is not a game nor winning the goal. Life is work, and good will, and coöperation, and for these the training of the will is necessary. The goal is the well-being of the commonwealth. Athletics for all may be made a powerful factor to contribute to the realization of this practical ideal.

Training the body, like training the intellectual powers, is a way of developing the will. The aim in each case is to train for citizenship, that is, to lead the individual to perceive his duty to the community, to create in him a vision of well-being for those about him, a desire to realize it, a will to coöperate, and an understanding of how to set about the task. This is training for citizenship. It does not, as is sometimes supposed, preclude humanistic programs of study and high scholarship. The greater the diversity of gifts and the more thorough the scholarship of the individual, the stronger and richer will be his contribution to citizenship and hence to mankind; provided always the individual sees the vision and devotes his learning to the well-being of the social order. Humanistic studies are better than vocational courses for this purpose, because the latter direct attention to self-advantage and divert it from the common welfare; they prepare the student for competition before he learns the necessity for coöperation. For this reason also athletics for all are of superior educational value to intercollegiate athletics. The latter are of educational value only when they are made part of and incidental to college athletics.

The movement toward athletics for all has made a good start. Its educational value is beginning to be understood, and when public opinion perceives the close relation between athletics and the public welfare, the lost balance will be restored. I am pleased to be able to report substantial progress at Williams. Several years ago we acquired a large tract of land along the Hoosac River. The larger part of this can be made perfectly level. A deep loam surface is underdrained by a bed of sand and gravel. Two years ago a well-built road was completed, running from the college buildings through this property to the railroad station. By next spring enough of this tract will be leveled to enable us to lay out two or three additional baseball diamonds. The particular tract of forty-five acres, part of which is now being leveled, will easily provide six diamonds. Another portion is admirably suited for tennis courts. Still another, now swampy and overgrown with bushes, can be scooped out and developed into hockey rinks. Eventually a field house suitably equipped with lockers and showers will complete this outdoors gymnasium. Also we hope some time to be able to erect a building near our present gymnasium to house during the shut-in season a baseball infield, tennis courts, squash courts, and basket ball floors. According to the tentative plans now drawn, this new building and the present

gymnasium will permit one-fifth of the entire college body to be engaged in playing games at one time.

All of this calls for careful thought and large expense, but when the place and importance of this kind of training are fully recognized, the subject will receive due attention, and the friends and alumni of our colleges will be quick to supply the needed funds. Where now thousands witness big games, tens of thousands will then applaud unseen the games played for the fun of playing among friendly rivals within the colleges. Then every man will find his place on a team according to his ability. The 'varsity man will differ from others in degree only. He will not be set apart and especially groomed for an occasion. He will belong to the first of many teams and the big games of the season will be merely the last in the several series. The big games may be with teams from other colleges or they may not. We need not concern ourselves upon that point. As long as they serve a good purpose in keeping alive interest in athletics, intercollegiate contests will continue to hold a place. The concern now should be to foster athletics for all, if for no other reason than that it is the best way to find and develop the best players. But a far higher and better reason is that athletics for all may be made part of a sound educational program having for its object the training of citizens for a high order of citizenship in which each contributes of his best for the benefit of all, in which none is mere spectator and none a burden on the community.

VI. COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT, YALE UNIVERSITY.

Your president, Dean Briggs, asked me to come here and say something about college athletics. I was not a college athlete in my day. I was urged to offer myself for the crew, but my father had other ideas, which I induced him to modify with respect to my brother who came after me, and who made the crew. Still, I had an intense interest always in every phase of college athletics, and I believe in them. I agree that they may become so absorbing in the lives of a number of the students as to blind them to the real purpose of a college education and training. I agree that the desire to win in the spirit of competition may become so strong as to lead to abuses and vicious extremes. Still I don't think for either of these reasons that college athletics or intercollege athletics ought to be given up. They are one of a number of most interesting phases of college life. The curriculum and scholarship should be enforced as the primary purpose of the four years spent at college, but to make that the sole purpose would be to take out of the influence of college life

and the value of college memories and associations the flesh that clothes and rounds out the frame. No one will deny that athletics in themselves, in the development of physical health, of quickness of eye, and decision, of courageous effort, of perseverance, of self-restraint and other manly virtues, is good for the young man and furnishes a basis for a stronger character and one more likely to succeed in the struggles of the world. A game without competition does not bring out the best results of athletic practice. The spirit of rivalry between one college and another is not an unhealthy mental stimulus, even though when carried to extreme it may lead, on the part of weak men, to unsportsmanlike ways and ungentlemanly performances. Abuses are possible in every striving, success in which is to be rewarded. This is a reason for restraining the abuse, but it is no reason, if the game is innocent and may be properly played, for giving it up. The feeling of solidarity and loyalty in the student body that intercollegiate contests develop is a good thing—it outlasts every contest, and it continues in the heart and soul of every graduate as long as he lives. An interest of that sort which continues beyond the college course gives a flavor to life that has nothing of evil in it. It is full of sweet retrospect and revives the memories of the days when character was being formed and friendships were made that never die. Of course, as one grows older, the calamitous result of a thorough beating of one's own team by that of a rival institution is not quite so overwhelming in its portentous gloom as when one is nearer to one's college days. But there is still poignancy enough in defeat and triumph enough in victory, and still enough rivalry of college memories and loyalty, to emphasize the real utility of such contests for every college man.

Forty years ago college athletics were simpler. The burden of their expenses was borne more by the undergraduates. The receipts from the games were nowhere near so large. The necessity for paying coaches large compensation and for the other very heavy expenses of the preparation of a team did not exist. Perhaps we would prefer that those conditions should have continued, but it was impossible. The intense interest in the games, extending far beyond the undergraduates and the alumni of the contesting colleges, in the case of football and baseball, led to enormous attendance and to consequent heavy gate receipts. Between the larger colleges, the receipts run into six figures, and these large sums present difficulties in management, offer temptations to extravagance and to the pursuit of supposedly valuable but expensive improvements in preparation and training that give athletics the air of a great commercial business which it should be the function of those in charge to minimize as much as possible.

The skill of the athletes has greatly increased. They have approximated the skill of professionals in the same fields, and the temptations to professionalism, temporary and permanent, have

become stronger and stronger. The rules of eligibility therefore have become more important in order to keep the taint of professionalism out of college athletics. We have the question of summer ball and of a previous history of full professionalism as a reason for excluding men from college games. Those questions are not free from difficulty. When the question of summer ball first presented itself, it seemed to the ordinary observer that there was not any more reason for excluding from a college team a man who plays summer ball in order to make money enough to resume his college course, than for thus excluding the man who for a similar end waits upon the table or who takes charge of general entertainments at a hotel, or who goes about lecturing or teaching or does anything else for money. But that does not quite answer the full objection. It may be that the mere playing of a game for money has a tendency to introduce the spirit of professionalism into college sport that may be detrimental to its tone, and that though in individual instances it might work no harm whatever, its general tendency requires a great strictness of rule in this regard. The issue seems rather to be one of fact to be determined by experiment rather than an issue that can be settled *a priori*.

We are to be congratulated that the spirit in which those engaged in the regulation of college athletics approach this question is far better to-day than it ever was before. There is not now that spirit that did prevail a decade or more ago, of suspicion by the representatives of each college of the other, lest, in the rules to be adopted, one college was to secure an advantage over another in the immediate future. The transfer of control of this matter to committees of the Faculty in each college gives the public more confidence in the solution of the problems, although the difficulty of the problems themselves has certainly increased.

When the college athletics as to rules of eligibility and maintenance of scholarship were regulated by undergraduates, or indeed by alumni, suspicion played a considerable part in obstructing fair arrangements. The desire of the representative committees to have their teams win was not neutralized by a responsibility for the conduct of affairs in the college, such as Faculty committees have.

Dean Briggs asked me to speak of two things which I had spoken of at our Yale alumni dinner in June last. Indeed, I think it was that speech which led him to inflict me upon you as my victims. We have made great improvements in intercollegiate athletics, due to rigid limitations by agreement. We confine intercollegiate athletics now to undergraduates. It is not possible for a man to grow old in college athletics by studying first for one degree and then another until he becomes a man of thirty or thirty-five. This was a great abuse in my day. A man could go through the academic department, and then through the scientific

department, and then through the law school, and then through the divinity school, and then through the medical school, and continue to win victories on the diamond or the football field until he had nearly passed the military age.

Then, in my day, athletes were too often coddled in respect to their scholarship. Few good men on the field were excluded because of not coming up to the standard. I believe the rules as to scholarship are now enforced with a rigor in most colleges that calls for our express approval. It doubtless leads to the focusing of student attention and aid in respect of the studies of members of the team which but for their athletic prowess would be absent. But we can hardly complain of the motive if the fact is that the scholarship of the athlete is thereby improved.

There are, however, certain abuses that I think the attention of the Collegiate Association may well be directed to. Pudd'nhead Wilson says that the difference between a cabbage and a cauliflower is that the latter has a college education. I think that it should be the ambition of those regulating college athletics to create a similar distinction between professional and college athletics. There is a natural disposition for men in college athletics to approximate the methods of the professionals who have the higher skill. I am sorry to say that this approximation includes not only the science and the skill, but also the manners. If there is any respect in which college athletics should differ from professional athletics, it is in the good manners observed by each side toward the other. Their being college men ought to teach them to be gentlemen and to be self-respecting and self-restraining.

I attended a baseball game between the Yale and the Harvard teams last Commencement. The chattering and slang phrases used by members of one team against the other, in order to embarrass opponents and encourage associates, was not edifying. To hear the undergraduates, on exhibition before 10,000 people, calling out to their associates, "Get his goat," or "Put out his eye," was not elevating. When the criticism was published, the captains of the various college teams were interviewed, and they said it was necessary to give "pep" to their men. I think this is ridiculous. If it be necessary to inspire one side with courage through the cry of the captain, it certainly need not be framed in language which can only be characterized as that of "muckers." The truth is, it would be most gratifying to find in the absence of such language and manners the difference between a college game and a professional game. The flavor of the college cauliflower, as distinguished from the professional cabbage, I believe would be very grateful to the great body of a college audience, and might ultimately have some effect upon the vulgar expositions of cheap wit and irritating remarks afforded in many professional games.

The other abuse to which I referred was that of proselyting

in preparatory schools by self-constituted agents among the alumni of various colleges, to induce likely athletes to go to one college rather than to another, by promise of support through college. That this evil has prevailed, I think nobody can deny. I had myself a letter written from some college athlete in the West, asking what terms we would offer at Yale for a man who was a good shortstop, and there have come under my personal observation offers made to freshmen in Yale, of a similar character, to go to other institutions. These offers of course are not made at the instance of any college authorities, and usually come only from overzealous alumni with more money than brains, or at least with more money than discretion, who pervert their college loyalty and exaggerate their pleasure in a college victory, so that it ceases to be a mere reasonable gratification of pleasurable college associations, and becomes the satisfaction of a selfish, unscrupulous passion. I don't know how far rules of this Association can reach the evil. I should think strict rules might be drafted, and that with the earnest desire which we know exists on the part of the Faculty committees, schemes of this sort might be unearthed and discouraged by one or two revelations and the exclusion from college contests of two or three prime athletes whose services have been secured by such arrangement.

When one looks at one transaction in which a man interested in college finds a likely young athlete in a preparatory school struggling for his college education, and tells him "If you will go to my Alma Mater I will pay your way through college," the matter may seem innocent. It is only when one considers how freedom to do such a thing, with the great amount of wealth that alumni can command, must lead to bidding for likely young athletes and to a real professionalism more vicious than any that has been suggested, because carried down almost to the childhood of the nation, that the danger appears.

It seems to me, too, that the colleges may well be cautious in reference to the granting of scholarships to athletes because they are athletes. One may well understand that Faculties would not grant such scholarships for such reasons, but scholarships are created by alumni, as I have been advised, conditioned on their being granted to particular athletes. Doubtless many of these are mere generous expressions of appreciation of work done, but they ought to be forbidden, because of their tendency, and because of the abuses to which such a practice may lead.

There is a feeling on the part of men connected with colleges that athletic success increases the matriculation of the college. Perhaps it does. I think statistics might show a different story—at least I don't think it has been demonstrated that the influence of college victories has in the long run tended to attract students. But even if it has, it is not by any means certain that increased matriculation is necessarily a good thing for an institution. I

think we have overdone competition in the seeking of students, and I hope we are arriving at a time of reaction when the tendency will be to limit the number of students admitted to a college, so that the classes shall not exceed the number for which the existing equipment and teaching force are adequate. A college that attracts boys because its present athletic teams win is not likely in the character of those secured to strengthen its student body, or to increase the benefit it confers on those who are seeking its degrees.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS OF TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

FRANK R. CASTLEMAN, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY; W. A. LAMBETH,
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA; JOHN L. GRIFFITH,
DRAKE UNIVERSITY.

The Committee recommend the following changes in the Rules proposed at the Fifth Annual Convention, Dec. 29, 1910, and printed in the PROCEEDINGS of that year, pages 71-80.

I.

OFFICERS.

Add: Games Committee, One Chairman, Assistants.
Add: Surveyor.
Add: Physician.
Add: Under Judges "One to act as head field judge and assistant referee."
Omit: Five assistant scorers.

II.

GAMES COMMITTEE.

It shall be the duty of the Games Committee to provide grounds, supply equipment, secure officials, make out time of schedule, and make any change in order of events necessary, and with the referee make drawings for heats and other details that may arise in connection with the meet. They shall furnish the N. C. A. A. Rules Committee with a copy of the results and complete records of the meet, together with a statement of the track and weather conditions under which the meet was run.

III.

REFEREE.

IV.

INSPECTORS.

Add words: "him only."

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V.

JUDGES AT FINISH.

Change: "two" to "three."
Add: "The judges shall pick one more than the number to score."

VI.

JUDGES OF FIELD EVENTS AND MEASURERS.

Add: "They shall make all measurements with a steel tape."
Omit: Paragraph referring to weights.

VII.

TIME KEEPERS.

Omit: The part with references to two watches.

VIII.

CLERK OF COURSE.

Change the wording to: "He shall be responsible for getting the contestants for each event out at the proper time."

IX.

SCORER.

Add: "Together with their respective courses."

X.

SCORING.

In meets in which three or more teams take part, four places shall be scored, having respective values of 5, 3, 2 and 1. In meets in which two teams only compete, three places shall be scored having respective values of 5, 3 and 1.

XI.

QUALIFYING.

In the shot-put, hammer throw, discus throw, javelin throw, and broad jump, the same number of men shall be qualified for the finals as there are places scored in the finals.

XII.

STARTING.

XIII.

COMPETITORS.

XIV.

INNER GROUNDS.

Omit: "whatsoever," and "properly accredited representatives of the press."

XV.

PRESS STEWARD.

The press steward shall obtain from officials the names of all starters in each event, the names of all point winners and times or distances of each winning or record performance, and otherwise keep the press thoroughly informed of all the doings of the meet.

XVI.

SURVEYOR.

The official Surveyor shall measure and take the levels of all courses and running tracks and circles, and present a written statement of the same to the Games Committee and the Referee.

XVII.

TRACK.

[The committee could not agree upon the measurements of the track.]

XVIII.

ATTENDANTS.

XIX.

STARTING SIGNALS.

XX.

STARTING.

Omit: The word "referee," and put in its place "head finish judge."

XXI.

KEEPING COURSE.

XXII.

FOULING.

Use the rule of the I. C. A. A. A. A., with the exception of inserting the word "team" in the place of "association."

XXIII.

FINISH.

XXIV.

HURDLES.

XXV.

JUMPING.

In the high jump and pole vault add "the bar shall be at right angles to the pit and runways."

XXVI.

BROAD JUMP.

Use rule XXIX, I. C. A. A. A. A., except that part in which it says "in front of the scratch line over a width of approximately four inches the ground shall be sprinkled with sand or soft earth to make it slightly higher than the take-off joist." The balk line to be changed from 6 feet to 15 feet.

XXVII.

SHOT-PUT.

Change Part III to read: "touching the top of the stop board or ground outside of the circle with any portion of the body or of apparel before the put is marked."

XXVIII.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

Change Part III to read: "Stepping upon the circle or touching the ground outside of the circle with any portion of the body or of the apparel thereon before the throw is marked."

XXIX.

DISCUS THROW.

Change to conform with that of the I. C. A. A. A. A.

XXX.

JAVELIN THROW.

Change to conform with that of the I. C. A. A. A. A.

XXXI.

RELAY RACING.

Use I. C. A. A. A. A. rule, omitting part with reference to handicaps.

XXXII.

IMPLEMENTS.

Hammer and shot, unchanged.

Javelin and discus, same as the I. C. A. A. A. A.

Jumping and vaulting standards, same. In the vault and high jump we have designated the minimum dimensions for the pit as 10 feet x 10 feet, and in the broad jump, the pit shall be at least 5 feet wide.

In the hammer throw and discus throw we have agreed to use the 90° sector.

XXXIII.

TIES.

XXXIV.

ORDER OF EVENTS FOR DUAL MEETS.

Shall be as follows: 100-yd. dash, 1 mile run, 220-yd. dash, 120-yd. high hurdle, 440-yd. run, 880-yd. run, 220-yd. low hurdle, 2 mile run, relay.

All track events shall be run on a time schedule with an interval of not less than five minutes nor more than fifteen between events.

FIELD EVENTS.

Pole vault, shot-put, high jump, discus throw, hammer throw, broad jump, javelin throw.

When these events are used they shall come in the above order.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING RULES.

1. *Course.* The cross-country running meet shall be held over a course three to seven miles in length, as the Games Committee shall determine. It shall be marked by flags as follows: A white flag to indicate that the course is straight ahead; a red flag to

indicate a turn to the right; a yellow flag to indicate a turn to the left. The flags shall have a minimum dimension of one foot square and shall be placed on stakes not less than two nor more than four feet from the ground. The course shall be properly surveyed in the middle.

2. *Scoring.* The team that scores the lowest number of points shall be winner. First place shall count 1, second place 2, third place 3, and so on.

Each contestant shall have scored against him the number of points represented by the place in which he finishes. Each team shall have scored against it the total number of points tallied by the first five of its runners (or the number previously determined by the Games Committee). The number to score shall be at least one less than the number allowed to enter.

3. *Officials.* There shall be appointed by the Games Committee one referee, five judges of the finish, one starter, one clerk of course, one physician, and as many inspectors as the referee may request. In other respects the rules covering track events shall apply.

APPENDIX II.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

Its object shall be the regulation and supervision of college athletics throughout the United States, in order that the athletic activities in the colleges and universities of the United States may be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All colleges and universities in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Two or more colleges or universities may, with the consent of the executive committee, maintain a joint membership, and be represented by one delegate. This delegate shall be entitled to one vote only. It is desirable that application for joint membership be made to the president or secretary at least one month before the date of the annual convention.

SEC. 3. Any institution of learning in the United States, not included within the definition of the constitution as to active membership, may become an associate member of this Association. The delegate of an associate member shall have the same privileges as the delegate of an active member except that he shall not be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE IV.

ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this Association and the election of the executive committee, the United States shall be divided into eight districts, as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.

3. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina.

4. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina.

5. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota.

6. Missouri, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

7. Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas.

8. Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington.

SEC. 2. The officers of this Association shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary, and a treasurer (these two offices may be held by the same person), and an executive committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, the treasurer, one member from each of the districts above mentioned, and one member from each local league or conference of colleges whose membership consists of at least six colleges, four or more of them being members of this Association. The member to represent the league shall be elected annually by the league and shall be a representative in the league of a college that belongs to this Association. One person may represent both a district and a local league on the executive committee.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meetings of the Association and of the executive committee; shall issue a call for a meeting of the executive committee whenever necessary, and also have a meeting of the Association called when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members.

SEC. 2. The vice president shall perform the duties of the president in the absence of the latter.

SEC. 3. The secretary shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and of the executive committee. He shall report at each annual convention the actions of the executive committee during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the executive committee may determine.

SEC. 4. The treasurer shall have charge of all funds of the Association and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and expenditures.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December at such time and place as the executive committee may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time as provided in Article V., Section 1.

SEC. 3. Two or more colleges or universities may be represented by one delegate. This delegate shall be entitled to one vote only, except on questions or motions from which he has definite, written instructions from the proper authorities of the institutions represented. In the latter case he shall be entitled to as many votes as he has written instructions, provided the said delegate votes for each institution as instructed on the matter at issue.

SEC. 4. Twenty-five colleges, represented as above, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VII.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual convention, and shall continue in office until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 2. A vacancy in any office occurring between the meetings of the Association shall be filled by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

CONTROL OF ATHLETICS.

SECTION 1. The colleges and universities enrolled in this Association severally agree to take control of student athletic sports, as far as may be necessary, to maintain in them a high standard of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play, and to remedy whatever abuses may exist.

SEC. 2. The colleges and universities enrolled in this Association are bound by the provisions of its constitution and by-laws. But legislation enacted at a conference of delegates shall not be binding upon any institution if the proper athletic authority of said institution makes formal objection to the same. Such formal objection shall be filed in writing with the executive committee.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a three-fourths vote of the delegates present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets, and provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to each college and university enrolled in the Association.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At meetings of this Association the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The appointment of a committee on credentials.
2. The report of the committee on credentials.
3. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
4. The appointment of a committee on nominations.
5. Reports of officers and committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers and committees.
8. Adjournment.

ARTICLE II.

ANNUAL DUES.

Each college or university that is a member of this Association shall pay twenty-five dollars annually to defray the necessary expenses of officers, committees, and administration.

Each institution of learning that is an associate member of this Association shall pay ten dollars annually to assist in defraying the necessary expenses.

ARTICLE III.

FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The executive committee shall be the executive body largely entrusted with the duty of carrying on the work of the Association. Three of its members must be present to constitute a quorum. Other members may be represented by written or personal proxies, provided the absent member has given definite instructions as to the action of his representative or proxy.

SEC. 2. The executive committee is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise, by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the committee at its next meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. A meeting of the executive committee shall be held prior to the annual convention for the purpose of considering the work to be done by the Association at said convention, and questions of importance which any institution desires to suggest

for the action of the whole body should be previously laid before this committee in order that it may report upon them.

SEC. 2. The president may call meetings of the executive committee at any time, and shall call a meeting on the written request of any three members.

ARTICLE V.

RULES COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Association at its annual convention shall choose committees to draw up rules for the playing of the games of football and basket ball during the succeeding season, and these committees shall report the same to the executive committee for promulgation.

SEC. 2. Nominations for these committees shall be submitted at the annual convention by the executive committee. Other nominations may be made from the floor.

SEC. 3. The rules committees shall make a report to the annual convention on the rules of play adopted, and their practical working during the preceding season.

ARTICLE VI.

PRINCIPLES OF AMATEUR SPORT.

Each institution which is a member of this Association agrees to enact and enforce such measures as may be necessary to prevent violations of the principles of amateur sports such as

a. Proselyting:

(1) The offering of inducements to players to enter colleges or universities because of their athletic abilities, and supporting or maintaining players while students on account of their athletic abilities, either by athletic organizations, individual alumni or otherwise, directly or indirectly.

(2) The singling out of prominent athletic students of preparatory schools and endeavoring to influence them to enter a particular college or university.

b. The playing of those ineligible as amateurs.

c. The playing of those who are not *bona fide* students in good and regular standing.

d. Improper and unsportsmanlike conduct of any sort whatsoever, either on the part of the contestants, the coaches, their assistants, or the student body.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY RULES.

The acceptance of a definite statement of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The

constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on methods of preventing the violation of the principles laid down in Article VI.

The following rules, which may be made more stringent where local conditions permit, or where associations of colleges and universities have taken, or may take, concerted action, are suggested as a minimum:

1. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest who is not taking a full schedule of work as prescribed in the catalogue of the institution.

2. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest who has at any time received, either directly or indirectly, money, or any other consideration, to play on any team, or for his athletic services as a college trainer, athletic or gymnasium instructor, or who has competed for a money prize or portion of gate money in any contest, or who has competed for any prize against a professional.

In applying this rule the constituted authorities shall discriminate between the deliberate use of athletic skill as a means to a livelihood, and technical, unintentional, or youthful infractions of the rules.

3. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest who is paid or receives, directly or indirectly, any money or financial concession, or emolument, as past or present compensation for, or as prior consideration or inducement to play in, or enter any athletic contest, whether the said remuneration be received from, or paid by, or at the instance of any organization, committee, or Faculty of such college or university, or any individual whatever.

This rule shall be so construed as to disqualify a student who receives from any source whatever, gain, or emolument, or position of profit, direct or indirect, in order to render it possible for him to participate in college or university athletics.

In case of training table expenses, no organizations or individual shall be permitted to pay for the board of a player at said table more than the excess over and above the regular board of such player.

4. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest who has participated in intercollegiate games or contests during four previous years.

5. No student who has been registered as a member of any other college or university shall participate in any intercollegiate game or contest until he shall have been a student of the institution which he represents at least one college year.

6. Any football player who has participated in any intercollegiate football contest in any college or university and leaves without having been in attendance two-thirds of the college year

in which he played shall not be allowed to play as a member of the team during the next year's attendance at the same institution.

7. Candidates for positions on athletic teams shall be required to fill out cards, which shall be placed on file, giving a full statement of their previous athletic records as follows:

ELIGIBILITY CARD.

Name of college or university.

Date.

Name of player or contestant.

Age of player or contestant.

Weight of player or contestant.

Branch of sport or contest.

QUESTIONS.

1. On what date this session did you register?
2. Have you ever at any time competed for a money prize, or against a professional for any kind of prize?
3. Have you ever received money or any other compensation or concession for your athletic services, directly or indirectly, either as a player or in any other capacity?
4. How many hours of recitations and lectures are you attending per week? How many hours of practical work?
5. How long have you been a student at
(name of your institution)?
6. Did you receive any inducement or concession to attend
(name of your institution)?
7. Have you ever participated in intercollegiate contests as a member of a
(name of your institution) team? If so, state what team or teams, and when.
8. Have you ever taken part in any intercollegiate contest as a member of the team of any college or university other than (name of your institution)? If so, state what institution you represented, on what team or teams, and when.
9. Have you won an initial at any institution? (In your answer give the date and place.)
10. If on a team in any other institution, what position did you fill?
11. Have you ever taken part, as a member of any athletic club team, in any baseball or football game or games, or any track event?
12. Have you ever played baseball on a summer team? If so, what team or teams, and when? Have you ever received for such playing any compensation or emolument?
13. Do you hold a scholarship of any kind? If so, how and by whom awarded?

14. Do you hold any official position in your college? If so, at what salary and for how long have you held it?

15. Are you under any contract or understanding expressed or implied to engage in athletics at

(name of your institution) for money or any other consideration or emolument to be received from any source whatever, either directly or indirectly?

On my honor as a gentleman I state that the above answers contain the whole truth, without any mental reservation.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

ARTICLE VIII.

REPORT FROM DISTRICTS.

At the annual convention of the Association each district through its official representative shall render a report on athletic conditions and progress within the district during the year. This report shall cover the following points:

1. The degree of strictness with which the principles of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced.
2. Modifications of, or additions to, the eligibility code made by institutions individually or concertedly.
3. Progress towards uniformity in the union of athletic interests within the district through the formation of leagues or other associations, and movements toward further reform.
4. Any other facts that may be of interest to the Association.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1915.

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Treasurer*, in account with the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

1915	Dr.	
Jan. 1	To Balance forward	\$ 423.04
	To dues from Bates College (1914)	25.00
	To dues from University of Illinois	25.00
	To dues from Alabama Polytechnic Institute	25.00
	To dues from University of Akron	25.00
	To dues from University of Colorado (1914)	25.00
Jan. 20	To dues from Yale University	25.00
Jan. 21	To dues from Int. Y. M. C. A. College (Associate) ..	10.00
Jan. 23	To dues from No. Car. College of Agriculture (1914) ..	25.00
Jan. 28	To dues from State University of Iowa (Bal. 1914) ..	21.00
Feb. 4	To subscription from Ohio Conference Basket Ball Assn. toward Basket Ball Rules Committee	8.00
Feb. 12	To dues from Kansas Coll. Ath. Conference (Joint) ..	25.00
Mar. 17	To dues from New York Military Acad. (Associate) ..	10.00
Mar. 20	To dues from Vanderbilt University	25.00
	To dues from University of Rochester	25.00
	To dues from U. S. Military Academy	25.00
	To dues from Columbia University	25.00
	To dues from Colgate University (1914)	25.00
Mar. 22	To dues from Harvard University	25.00
	To dues from Ohio Wesleyan University	25.00
	To dues from University of North Carolina	25.00
	To dues from Brown University	25.00
	To dues from Phillips Academy, Andover (Associate) ..	10.00
Mar. 23	To dues from Mass. Agricultural College	25.00
Mar. 24	To dues from Syracuse University	25.00
Mar. 25	To dues from Denison University	25.00
Mar. 29	To dues from Hartford Public High Sch. (Associate) ..	10.00
	To dues from Wesleyan University	25.00
	To dues from Carnegie Institute of Technology	25.00
	To dues from University of Texas	25.00
	To dues from Rice Institute (1914)	25.00
	To dues from Oberlin College	25.00
	To dues from University of Pennsylvania	25.00
Apr. 2	To dues from Lafayette College	25.00
	To dues from Lehigh University	25.00
	To dues from University of Pittsburgh	25.00
Apr. 5	To dues from Normal Sch. of Phys. Edu. (Associate) ..	10.00
	To dues from Dartmouth College	25.00
	To dues from Case School of Applied Science	25.00
	To dues from Penn. State College	25.00

1915	Dr. (Continued)	
Apr. 5	To dues from U. S. Indian School (Associate)	10.00
	To dues from Colgate University	25.00
Apr. 7	To dues from Swarthmore College	25.00
Apr. 10	To dues from University of Chicago	25.00
Apr. 12	To dues from Haverford College	25.00
Apr. 13	To dues from University of Missouri	25.00
Apr. 14	To dues from Western Reserve University	25.00
	To dues from Union College	25.00
Apr. 15	To dues from Amherst College	25.00
Apr. 21	To dues from Rutgers College	25.00
	To dues from University of Minnesota	25.00
Apr. 26	To dues from Conn. Agricultural College	25.00
	To dues from Tufts College	25.00
	To dues from Northwestern University	25.00
	To dues from Washington and Jefferson College	25.00
Apr. 29	To dues from Johns Hopkins University	25.00
May 7	To dues from New York University	25.00
May 17	To dues from University of Virginia (1914)	25.00
June 8	To dues from Indiana University	25.00
June 14	To dues from University of Tennessee	25.00
July 4	To dues from Princeton University	25.00
Oct. 6	To dues from Ursinus College	25.00
Nov. 8	To dues from Lawrenceville School (Associate 1916) ..	10.00
Nov. 10	To dues from Stevens Institute	25.00
Nov. 11	To dues from Williams College	25.00
Nov. 15	To dues from Westminster College	25.00
	To dues from Franklin and Marshall College	25.00
	To dues from Vanderbilt University (1916)	25.00
	To dues from Bates College	25.00
	To dues from Washington and Lee University	25.00
	To dues from Phillips Exeter Academy (Associate) ..	10.00
Nov. 16	To dues from Carleton College	25.00
Nov. 17	To dues from Bowdoin College	25.00
Nov. 18	To dues from Ohio State University	25.00
Nov. 22	To dues from University of the South	25.00
	To dues from University of Virginia	25.00
	To dues from Purdue University	25.00
Oct. 29	To dues from Dickinson College (on acct. 1914)	12.50
Nov. 27	To dues from University of Colorado	25.00
	To dues from University of Nebraska	25.00
Nov. 29	To dues from Catholic University of America	25.00
Dec. 4	To dues from Muhlenburg College (1914)	25.00
Dec. 6	To dues from Drake University	25.00
	To dues from University of Wisconsin	25.00
Dec. 7	To dues from Rocky Mt. Ath. Conference (Joint)	25.00
	To dues from Rice Institute	25.00
Dec. 11	To dues from Allegheny College	25.00
	To dues from West Virginia Univ. (1914 and 1915) ..	50.00
Dec. 20	To dues from Illinois Intercol. Ath. Assn. (Joint) ..	25.00
Dec. 22	To dues from Grinnell College	25.00
		\$ 2519.54

1915

Cr.

Jan. 4	Paid	J. A. Babbitt (soccer committee)	\$ 38.44
	Paid	Hotel La Salle (stenographer)	7.00
Jan. 7	Paid	W. H. Lillard (traveling expenses)	67.50
Feb. 13	Paid	C. W. Savage (football rules committee)	46.15
Feb. 18	Paid	R. Morgan (basket ball rules committee)	140.00
Feb. 22	Paid	H. G. Cope (football rules committee)	76.40
	Paid	C. Williams (football rules committee)	95.60
Mar. 13	Paid	Wesleyan Store (postage)	40.00
Mar. 23	Paid	N. A. Tufts (football rules committee)	17.60
	Paid	E. K. Hall (football rules committee)	15.00
Mar. 29	Paid	H. L. Williams (football rules committee)	100.50
Apr. 1	Paid	Pelton & King (printing)	27.25
	Paid	J. A. Babbitt (soccer committee)	15.50
Apr. 12	Paid	Amer. Physical Education Assn. (printing)	210.75
Apr. 19	Paid	R. Morgan (basket ball rules committee)	250.00
May 3	Paid	F. W. Nicolson (secretarial allowance)	150.00
May 7	Paid	R. Morgan (basket ball rules committee)	50.00
July 23	Paid	F. W. Nicolson (secretarial allowance)	100.00
Nov. 27	Paid	R. Morgan (basket ball rules committee)	100.00
Dec. 23	Paid	Pelton & King (printing)	41.50
	Paid	Wesleyan University (postage)	45.00
Dec. 24	Paid	J. A. Babbitt (soccer committee)	75.05
		Balance forward	810.30
			<hr/>
			\$ 2519.54

I have audited the above accounts and found them correct.

JOHN A. MILLER, *Auditor.*

December 27, 1915.